THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,759—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

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BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J Webber	1st Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4300	800	L. Reeves	13th ,,
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BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
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GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
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CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

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Bombay, 15th October 1889.

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 29 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
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SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail
BISAGNO.....On the 8th November 1889.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

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STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Captain. Tons. H. P. To sail on
R. Daperis 4,000 550 10th Nov.
[illegible]sowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port

[illegible]RO, PENANG, [illegible]NGKONG.
H.P. To sail on
600 18th Nov.
[illegible]fter sunset on [illegible]
[illegible]ge, &c., apply to
[illegible]ANNI, Agent.
[illegible]rea, Bombay, 11th

[illegible]E.

[illegible]IBAY TO MARSEILLES.
Commander. Tons. To sail.
[illegible]as, Baird [illegible] 4th Nov.
[illegible] vessel WILL SAIL as above.
[illegible]rgeon and Stewardess and has every [illegible]ss passengers. All the state-rooms are
[illegible]iculars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

[illegible]E OF STEAMERS.

BOM[illegible] LIVERPOOL.
Vessel. [illegible]mander. Tons. H.P. To sail
WERNERHALL [illegible]ick..... 4,100 500 4th Nov.
MERTON HALL [illegible]ughes..... 4,100 500 4th Dec.
These fast Steame[illegible] been specially built and adapted in every wa[illegible] to, and carry both Surgeon and Sta[illegible]ess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engi[illegible]
For further particula[illegible]pply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA" will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 31st inst. For Freight Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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[illegible]ESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
[illegible]cted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
[illegible]at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 2nd November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 1st November.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 20th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th October 1889. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduced rates to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
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Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.
Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 25 per doz.
[illegible] with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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(JOHNSON & Co., CANTERBURY.)

DIPLOMA-HANOVER 1878
PARIS 1875 GOLD MEDAL
LONDON 1873 MEDAL
JOHNSON & CO BREWERS CANTERBURY ENGLAND
AWARDED TO JOHNSON & CO
AWARDED TO JOHNSON & CO

Per doz. bottles Rs. 6-4. Per doz. half-bottles, Rs. 4-4.

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and has in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize Ale Beers.

Bottles, per doz.	Rs. 6 4	Half-bottles, per doz. Rs.	4 4
Bottles, per case of four dozen	Rs. 25 0	Half-bottles, per case of six dozen	Rs. 25 8

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WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
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Further consignments of these
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ORANGE PEKOE	1 2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quanity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 ,,
PEKOE	0 13 ,,
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MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 57-0; Pints, Rs. 32-0.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock:—

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Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	65 0	37 0
ROEDERER'S	65 0	37 8
TREACHER'S CARTE BLANCHE	52 0	29 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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PLEASE SEND FOR OUR NEW SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LIST, AND CALL & SEE MANY NEW & USEFUL ITEMS.

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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

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	Rs. a.
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality	11 8 per pair
,, ,, Court Shoes, ,,	8 0 ,,
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,, ,, Court ,, ,,	7 8 ,,
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THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.
Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.
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ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas,
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Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

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A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST
REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,
JUST RECEIVED.
As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for
MORGAN AND COMPANY,
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The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR THE
CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS, LONDON.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements, producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.
TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO GOLD MEDALS.
THE ROYAL PORTUGUESE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD, 1883.
SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862. (In addition to the expression of the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Musical Judges that "their productions have fixed the attention of the jury by their excellent combination, the perfection of their mechanism and the most satisfactory quality of their tone.")
PARIS, 1867. Medal of Honour.
AMSTERDAM, 1869. Diploma for extraordinary Merit.
PARIS, 1870 and 1874. The Grand Gold Medal of Honour and the Honorary Membership and Diploma of Honour of the Académie Nationale de France.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Grand Diploma of Merit, and First Class Medal of Honour.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1877. The Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal.
PARIS, 1878. In addition to the Gold Medal of the National Academy, the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon the founder of the Firm, a distinction never before bestowed on any British Pianoforte Manufacturer.
SYDNEY, 1880. The Special Diploma of Honour and the First Prize Medals both for Grand and Cottage Pianos.
QUEENSLAND, 1881. First Prize Medal.
MELBOURNE, 1882, Two Gold Medals.
NEW ZEALAND 1883. Gold Medal.
In 1883. The founder of the Firm received at Rome the special distinction of Honorary Membership of the Royal Conservatoire of Music.
1884. Received the appointment of Pianoforte Makers to His Majesty the King of Bavaria.
1884. Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition.

CONSIGNMENTS OF THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS ARRIVE REGULARLY FOR PRICE LIST APPLY TO
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.
WANTED,
FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 225, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16. Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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FANCY STATIONERY.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, *B* quality ... per packet	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards ...	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards ...	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes ... per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes ...	
Autumn Leaves ...	0 12
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Assorted ...	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ... per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ... ,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ... ,,	0 12
Cinderella ...	0 12
Canvas Shell ...	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted ...	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet ... each	2 4
Fascination Cabinet ... ,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet ...	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet ...	4 0
C-24 Cabinet ... each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ... ,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence ... per packet	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note ... per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes ...	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

THE BUSINESS, Furniture, Fittings, &c., of JOST & Co., Mechanical Engineers, &c., as a going concern. Failing a good offer, the entire plant, &c., will be auctioned on the 30th November. For particulars apply to JOHN BRISTED (Trustee and Receiver), care of JOST & Co., Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other respective Chief and local Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ... Poona ..... Mhow ..... Kurrachee.. Hyderabad.. Ahmedabad Kamptee ..	Coffins.	Under Schedule No. 3	On 20th Nov.
Bombay	Carriage for conveyance of funeral parties.	do No. 3	do
	Tow Country ...	do No. 8 A	
	Fish salted	do No. 6	
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Karachi ..... Cont. Storekeeper Genl Bombay.....	Covering and damering packages, &c. and drawing off Porter and rolling bottles with straw &c.	do No. 11	do
Ahmednagar .... Mhow	Kirby, dry and green, & Sugarcane	do No. 39	On 25th Nov.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils	do No. 12	
	Stationery and Book-binding ..	do No. 13	do
	Purchase of cattle litter	do No. 15	
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Nimach ..... Nasirabad .. Disa ..... Ahmedabad. Jubulpur..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad Kamptee...	Shoeing Cattle.	do No. 17	On 27th Nov.
	Aerated Waters	do No. 23	
	Packing cases of sizes		
	Gunny Bags		
	Hired Coolies ...		
	Clothing for Transport Followers	Under local Schedule.	do
	Leeches		
	Washing Hospital Clothing&c		
	Butter, Milk, Chickens and Eggs	Under Schedule No. 37	On 2nd Dec.
Poona ..... Kurrachee..	Coal..	Do No 25	On 27th Nov.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Deolali... Poona and Satara ... Poona for Purandhur Disa and Abu Mhow for Indore..... Nasirabad for Tarapur ..... Jubulpore and Saugor Jubulpore and Pachmarhi ... Kamptee for Sitabuldi...	Shoeing Cattle.	Under Schedule No. 3	On 25th Nov.
	Tinning Cooking utensils.	Do No 1	
	Butter, Milk and Chicken and Eggs.	Do No 1	On 2nd Dec

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.

Commy. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th Oct. 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices

BY THE CHIEF COMT. OFFICER, ADEN, ONLY.

	Under schedule	
Hired draught bullocks ..	No 4 on	25th Nov '89
Hired Boat tonnage and conveyance of coal ..	No. 5	do
Drawing, conveying and distributing water ..	No. 6	do
Leather articles ...	No. 8 on	27th Nov '89
Wooden articles ..	No. 9	do
Bamboo and rattan articles ..	No. 10	do
Copper, brass, tin and iron ware articles ..	No. 11	do
Stationery and book-binding ..	No. 13 on	2nd Dec '89
Chickens and eggs ..	No. 14	do
Ice ..	No. 15	do
Fish salted ..	No. 16	do
Sale of Bakery condensed water packing cases of sizes..	Under local schedule on	20th Dec '89
Gunny bags ..		
Hired coolies ..		
Auctioning sale of Govt. stores ..		

BY THE CHIEF COMT. OFFICER, ADEN, AND THE COMT. STOREKEEPER GENL., BOMBAY.

	Under schedule	
Kirby and straw rice ...	No. 18 on	4th Dec '89
Firewood and charcoal ..	No. 19	do
Shoeing cattle ..	No. 20	do
Miscellaneous articles of Dead-stock, Medical comforts and lime-juice ..	No. 21 on	6th Dec '89
Coal for Govt. Condensers and Indian Government vessels ...	No. 3 on	9th do
Vegetable oil of sorts and Kerosine oil ..	No. 23 on	16th do
Cattle and sheep for slaughter and beef and mutton ..	No. 1	do
Potatoes and vegetables ..	No. 27 on	18th do
Coffee ...	No. 28	do
Purchase of empty hogsheads ...	No. 21	do
Cooking utensils ..	No. 11 A, on	2nd Dec
Diet and table requisites ..	No. 11 B	do
Hospital clothing and bedding..	No. 7, on	23rd do
Hospital wines ..	No. 21 A	do

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.

Commy. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th Oct. 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 29th October, 1889, FOR SALE or LENDING :—

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World; by Victor Mennier	1	10
Barbara Leybourne; by Sarah Selina Hamer ...	2	4
Blown to Bits; by R. M. Ballantyne	3	2
Ben Barton; by W. H. G. Kingston	1	10
Blood White Rose; by B. L. Farjeon	0	10
Chalice of Garden; by Thomas Wright	3	12
Chantry House; by Charlotte M. Yonge	2	4
Dick Delver; by Charles Whymper	2	8
Fair Crusader; by William Westall	1	4
From the Green Bag; by F. M. Allen	0	10
Frank Layton; by George E. Sargeant	1	10
Gentleman Jackson; by H. Frederick Charles...	1	14
Leonora; by William V. Herbert	3	12
My Mistress; The Empress Engene; by Madame Carette (nee Bourett)	3	12
My Brother's Friend; by Eglanton Thorne	2	4
Maid of Orleans; by D. H. Davenport Adams ...	2	4
My Life in Basuto-land; by Eugeno Casalis ...	3	2
My Weird Wooing; by Vicar Foote	0	10
More Excellent Way; by Constance Howell ...	0	10
Number Three Winifred Place; by Agnes Giberne	2	4
Overton Reciter; by Robert Overton	0	10
Princess Daphne; by Edward Heron-Allen	0	10
Rose Morwyn; by Anne Beale	3	2
Romance of Jenny Harlowe; by W. Clark Russell	3	12
Splendid Egotist; by Jeanneth H. Walworth...	0	10
Spare Moments with all the most interesting Authors and Publications in the World. Division III	0	12
Tom Brown's School Days; by an Old Boy...	2	4
Veiled Picture; by Elizabeth J. Lysaght	0	10
Woman's Face; by Florence Warden	1	4
Yarl's Yacht; by Jessie M. E. Saxby	2	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales; by John Saunders	3	12
English Prose Writings of John Milton; edited by Henry Morley	2	4
Plays and Puritans and other Historical Essays; by Charles Kingsley	2	4
Select Essays of Dr Johnson, edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L.	6	10
Time and Tide: "A Romance of the Moon"; by Sir Robert S Ball, L L. D., F. R. S.	1	10
Toilers in the Sea; by M C Cooke, M A., L. L. D.	3	2
Veterinary Medicines, their Action and Uses; by Finlay Dun	9	8

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THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Sub-section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, Notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Rolls as Voters of Wards, Justices and Fellows, respectively, has been published as required by sub-section 6 of the aforesaid section and is available for public inspection in every Municipal office. Copies of it may be obtained at the Chief Municipal office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his name inserted in the said list, or who (his own name having been entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he elects to vote out of two or more wards in the lists in which his name appears, or who has to apply that his name be entered in the list as the representative of an undivided family, Association or body of individuals, should send in his claim, objection, or application as the case may be, to the Commissioner, on or before the 1st day of November 1889, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, respectively, of the aforesaid Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888.

E. C. K OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 9th October 1889.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS on the most favourable terms.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to notices Nos. 23 and 24 in the Supplement to the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1889, sealed Tenders, in the form used in the Commissariat Department, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 1 o'clock on the 11th November 1889, for the undermentioned articles :—

SCHEDULE No. 18.

Blankets, White, Country, 7 × 5, weighing 5 lbs., for the use of European Hospitals.	No. 3151	Tender Deposit, Rs. 550.
Blankets, Country, Brown, 7 × 5, weighing 8 lbs., when doubled for the use of Native Hospitals.	No. 1060	

SCHEDULE No. 19.

Boots, Country, Ankle, of sizes, for Native Troops, second quality, universal pattern.	Pairs 3,995.	Tender Deposit, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras.

(By order of the Commissary-General, Madras),
G. F. WATSON, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commst. Store-keeper Genl's Office, Madras, 5th Oct. 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1891. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the First of November, until further notice, the following alterations of and additions to the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Down Passenger Train, which now starts from Bombay at 8-30 a.m., will leave instead at 4-30 p.m., and will arrive at Jabulpur at 5-45 on the morning of the third day.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 3-30 p.m. will leave instead at 8-30 a.m. and will arrive at Nagpur at 8-35 the next morning.

Third.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Kalyan at 1-0 a.m. will start from Bombay at 11-0 p.m., arrive at Bhusawal at 7-30 the following evening, leave at 9-20 p.m. and reach Jabalpur at 6-0 in the evening on the third day.

Fourth.—The Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal for Nagpur at 11-30 p.m., will leave instead at 10-0 a.m. and arrive at Nagpur at 9-35 the same evening.

Fifth.—The Up Mixed Train at 7-0 a.m. from Jabalpur to Kalyan, will run on to Bombay, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 9-15 on the morning of the third day.

Sixth.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-30 p.m., will leave at 8-10 p.m. and will arrive in Bombay at 10-0 p.m. on the following day.

Seventh.—The Down Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-15 noon, and 5-0 p.m., will leave instead at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 10-30 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 5-0 p.m., 6-15 a.m., and 7-0 a.m., respectively.

Eighth.—The Up Passenger Trains from Poona at 7-30 a.m. and 5-0 p.m., will leave at 10-0 and 11-30 at night, and will arrive in Bombay at 6 0 and 6-45 the next morning, respectively. The other Up Passenger trains from Poona to Bombay at 10 a.m. and 12-30 p.m., will remain unaltered.

Ninth.—The Special Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay and Poona at 11 p.m. and arriving at Poona and Bombay at 6-15 the following morning, respectively, will be discontinued.

Tenth.—An additional Mixed Train will run between Poona and Diksal. It will leave Poona at 9-0 a.m., and arrive at Diksal at 12-30 p.m., leave Diksal at 2-0 p.m. and arrive at Poona at 5-30 the same afternoon.

Eleventh.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 10-30 a.m. for Sholapur, will leave at 6-0 p.m. instead, and arrive at Sholapur at 2-45 the following morning.

Twelfth.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur at 8-22 p.m. will leave at 4-45 a.m. instead, and will arrive at Raichur at 3-20 the same afternoon.

Thirteenth.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur at 4-0 a.m. will leave at 5-0 a.m. and will arrive at Sholapur at 4-0 p.m. instead of at 3-30 p.m.

Fourteenth.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Sholapur at 7-30 a.m., will leave at 6-10 p.m., and arrive Poona at 3-0 the next morning, instead of at 3-45 in the afternoon.

Fifteenth.—The Down Passenger and Mixed Trains from Dhond at 2-50 a.m. and 2 p.m., will leave at 3-20 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. and will arrive at Munmar at 11-55 am. and 7-15 p.m., respectively.

Sixteenth.—The Up Passenger and Mixed Trains leaving Munmar at 5-30 a.m. and 12-15 p.m., will leave instead at 6 a.m and 2 p.m., reaching Dhond at 2-30 and 9-30 p.m. respectively.

Seventeenth.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Cooria, Tanna and Kalyan, will be revised.

Eighteenth.—Some of the trains over the Amraoti Brangh will be altered, so as suit the altered running of the Trains between Bhusawal and Nagpur.

Nineteenth.—Passengers will not be booked for conveyance by the Up or the Down Mail Trains to or from Harsud, nor by the Up Mail Train from Timarni.

2. All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula and the Khamgaon and Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of November 1889 exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fifth of October 1889.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

One Light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

One Canoe-shaped BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in good order.

Second-hand Single and Double-seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England.

New English-built VICTORIAS by different makers.

Good respectable Carriages and Horses let out by the day and month.

Glass, Crockery, and Furniture for Sale and Hire.

TO BE LET,

From 1st November next, a HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch :
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave s either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,192,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 010	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be aeredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord. Imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully restoring effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

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The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to

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Wednesday, October 30.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	...	174 do.	214
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,010
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	115
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co....	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 100	1,121
English Press & Mfg.	400	259			241
Fort Press Co.....	155	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,160
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	590
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	9 xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	600	All	Rs. 40	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	965	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	600xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,303	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		600	600	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	86
Aifred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	60	60	Rs. 100	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60.	60	60	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co..... Manufacturing o., Ld.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,180xd
CityofBombayMfg.Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 0	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld...	840	0	500	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	595
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,03	500	Rs. 25	Rs. 25	1,251
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	900
Empress S. & W. Co. ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 25	692½
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	545xd
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..	700	150	15	Rs. 25	130
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	895
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	5 8	Rs. 37.	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	710
Indian Mfg Co., Ld..	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	980xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2.	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased ...	600	50	1	Rs. 1	100
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	1,483	25	2		785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	900	1,000	..	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 20	995
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United S.	500		1,00	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	560
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	130
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,620
Manecklee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,170
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,00	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co..	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	390xd
People of India S....	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	65
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,130		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	830
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld..	611	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,10
sason S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,00	25	1,250
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,710	50	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,25
Soonderdas S. & W.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	41
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	260
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	360
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,00	Rs. 25	435
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,00		Rs. 25	530

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200	200	} 10 p.ct	202
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	150	150		152
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625	100	100	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		185	Nil		60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	00	0	6 p.c.	00
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Do. (3rd issue) ...	2,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Municipal Bonds	...	62	375	Rs.	890
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	...	...	p.c.	106
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	500	...	p.c.	300
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	200	200	...	155
India n Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	43	...	40
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,600	25	10	10 p.c.	11
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	25	...	53
Komp & Co., Ld....	4,000	200	250	...	70
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	175	Rs. 20	365
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Foundry	700	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	252	...	6 xd
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	Rs. 15	290
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	8 p.s.	20
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Rs. (Rs. 25)	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Nil	65
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	Rs.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	....	95	9 p.c.	80
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,000	25	500	...	85
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 5-8	11
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 85	1,300
Western India Flour M Mcdy & Co ...	900	1 .	125	Rs. 10	130
Bhownagger City P. & M. Co., Ld.....	550	250	250	Nil.	35 48
				Rs. 15	250

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·924
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	74·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind.* .....NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	230

* From midnight to midnight.

ANOTHER controversial question of Ritual. The Bishop of Hereford has required a clergyman to replace the alter cross, candlesticks, and vases which he had removed without a faculty, and to apply to the Chancellor for leave to remove the same. Lord Grimthorpe has, however, expressed a contrary opinion as to the law, and considers that as they are all moveable ornaments and not fixtures or additions to the fabric, a faculty for removal is no more necessary than one for replacing the candles as they are burnt out.

A MILITARY achievement of a noteworthy character is reported from the region of Albertville, France. A battery of the 2nd battalion, with the 30th Regiment of the Line, has crossed the Cormet d' Arseche, a pass 6,600 feet high. The road is one of the most difficult, being over slanting and slippery rocks, and in many parts less than five feet broad. That a battery with all the materials of a campaign, should have accomplished this most difficult march of twenty miles, is truly a wonderful exploit ; and not a man, nor a horse, nor a vehicle, had to be left behind on the way.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesday :—Bisagno (s), from China ; Clio (s), Hull ; Assyria (s), Busreh ; and Beresford (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Crathorne (s), for Antwerp ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Nizam (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clio and the s.s. Assyria entered the dock, and the s.s. Crathorne left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bisagno, entered the dock and the s.s. Nizam left it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 26th October 1889 shows a decrease of Rs. 2,29,383 in receipts.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.—Residents are desired to fill in the forms left at their offices and residences, giving their names and addresses fully and clearly for insertion in the new edition of Maclean's Guide and Bombay Directory now in course of preparation.

GAMBLING AT GIRGAUM.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Moideen Moosajee and Kondee Gainoo were charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Girgaum, on Tuesday evening. They were both convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Kasaree Muggon, residing in Shaik Memon Street, reports he has had stolen from him gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,881. The theft must have been committed between 3 and 6 p.m. on Monday last, and the box containing the jewellery would appear to have been opened with a duplicate key.

LOST.—Chuneelal Thakardas, a Pardeysee, residing in Coombarwada 2nd Street, reports that he dropped from his pocket a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 40, somewhere in the compound of his house on Tuesday last.—Mrs. Hannah, residing at Duncan Road, also reports that her servant, a boy about 7 years of age, on Tuesday, dropped a plain gold ring, valued at Rs. 20, which she gave him to take to her mother.

DARING HOUSE-BREAKING AT SION.—A robbery of a most daring character was committed in a house at Sion occupied by Ragoonath Nimraj, on Monday last. The robber, whoever he was, cut a hole in the brick wall, by which he gained an entrance, and carried off a box containing currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,502. On the police being informed of the robbery, a search was made, and the empty box was found in a well in the compound of the house. The thief, however, is still at large.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 o'clock.

Overture.....	Occasional..... Handel.
Valse	Invitation a la Valse ...Weber.
Selection	Maritana (No. 2)..... V. Wallace.
Mazurka.....	Greeting to London..... Kuhner.
Gavotte.....	Charming ..... Bozzetti.
Lancers.....	Faust up to date ..... Mazurka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT PRINCE'S DOCK.—Yesterday morning th wife of one Madhowjee Purmanund was going on board the steamship Karagola at the Prince's Dock, for the purpose of proceeding to her native country, with her child in her arms. The child had anklets on, one of which was quietly removed by a boy named Hurgovan Bhugwan without the mother discovering the loss for some short time. When, however, on shifting the child's position, she saw the ornament gone, she raised a cry, and a policeman soon afterwards arrested the thief, the boy Hurgovan. He was placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and was, on his plea of guilty, sentenced to receive ten stripes.

AN AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO FACTIONS.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Richardson, Bhikia Moorar, Ratna Nursee, Purshotum Bhana, and Currim Ali, were charged with disorderly behaviour in a public street. It appeared that the accused were members of two factions of ghorawallas and Mahomedans at Chinch Bunder, the hostility existing between whom led occasionally to breaches of the peace. On Tuesday forenoon last, the first accused complained to Inspector McCormack of having been assaulted by certain members of the hostile faction, and was told to apply for summonses against his assailants. The same night, about 10 o'clock, the affray complained of took place at Chinch Bunder. The first accused was armed with an iron bar, and some of the others with thick sticks. The first and third accused appeared in Court with wounds on their foreheads and marks of blood upon their clothes. The first three accused were fined three rupees each, while the fourth was discharged.

THE MURREE TONGA ACCIDENT.

A LAHORE correspondent sends to the *Civil and Military Gazette* taken from a private letter the following account of the tonga accident on the Murree Road to Colonel Money and his family.

"I am glad to say my wife is getting on as well as she can be expected to under the circumstances ; but, considering the accident we had, it is wonderful that any of us are alive to tell the tale. I don't know who sent the account to the paper : it is partially true, but somewhat exaggerated. We started at 8-15 a.m. in an ordinary tonga and got as far as a house called Dilkusha on the cart road. I was sitting in front, with my little girl in my lap ; my wife had the boy on her lap, and the nurse a small baby on her lap behind. Near Dilkusha there is a turn in the road where, instead of turning round to the right, the horse either could not or would not turn, but went straight on across the road : then a crash through the railings and over. The last thing I remember is seeing my little girl flying down the khud, then a smash, and I was in darkness in the midst of the debris of the tonga, with my legs in the air and my knees up against my chin. I struggled out and saw both my children standing crying, my wife about ten feet further down the khud and the nurse standing with the baby in her arms. I felt relieved when I saw everyone was alive. Then came a lucky moment, some one called out from above 'Move the lady, or the tonga will be on her.' Some natives who had come down dragged and half lifted her away, giving her great pain, when down came the tonga again and rolled over where she had been lying. We had dropped down, tonga and all, a sheer drop of from 10 to 15 feet ; then the tonga must have rolled over, and then it must have been that my wife's leg was broken. She has a simple fracture of the leg above the knee : the rest of us escaped with slight scratches ; I also sprained my wrist slightly. Railings along a road of that sort areperfectly useless ; they might stop a drunken man going over, but could not stop a carriage or a cart. We went through them as if they had been made of silver paper. A small tree I believe broke the tonga's fall ; and providential it was, otherwise I feel sure we should all have been killed. I hear that ours is the third accident of the sort that has happened at the same spot, so I should think it about time to put up some sort of solid defence."

PICCADILLY is rapidly changing from brick to stone, but the finest brick-fronted house in the best part of London is to be sold by auction in a few weeks. This is Bath House, so long known as the residence of the late Lord Ashburton. It was built by the first Lord Ashburton, who was a member of the great firm of Baring Brothers, which has obtained at least three peerages. The first Lord Ashburton, who was President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, collected in his new house a fine gallery of pictures, including examples of Murillo and Vellasquez. The great feature of the house is that the central hall rises to the roof of the building. Bath House was a favourite resort of Moore, Rogers, Chantrey, Wilkie, and Sydney Smith.

FOLLOWING on the lines of the Salt Union and similar undertakings, a scheme is on foot (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) to form a Colour Union. The idea is to amalgamate in one company a number of firms occupied in the mixing and manufacture of mineral oxides and other colours. The proposed capital of the company is £100,000.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna in makes three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special Terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bomba and Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 26.)

ESTABLISHMENT.

The services of Mr A Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Lieutenant F J B Campbell, 37th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The services of Lieutenant M J Tighe, S C. 27th Regiment (1st Belooch Battalion), Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Officiating Assistant Commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

With effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Jubbulpore by the Reverend W H Bray, the Reverend W A Hamilton, Acting Chaplain of Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Nagpur during the absence of the Reverend AGA Robert son privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C V F Townshend, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, and Officiating Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, was on general leave in India from the 7th June to the 3rd October 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel N R Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, is appointed to be Commandant, substantive pro tempore.

Captain E R Penrose, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Wing-Commander and Second-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, is apppointed to be Wing-Commander and Second-in-Command, and Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, substantive pro tempore.

The services of Mr F L Petre, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr J A Crawford, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant L S Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The special leave granted to Colonel S B Miles, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Meywar, in Foreign Department notification, No 1416-G, dated the 8th August 1889, is extended to the 31st October 1889.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr L E Pritchard, Probationer, attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr A H Anthony.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr H G H Keene, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, by Notification No 3872, dated 26th July 1889, is extended by three days.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department for the month of September 1889 are notified :

With effect from the 1st September 1889,—

Mr G D Padumjee to officiate in Class IV. ; and

Mr A S Mills to officiate in Class V. of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th September 1889,—

Mr E F T Atkinson to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Mr A F Cox to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I.

Mr E W Kellner to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr H G Cowie to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to officiate in Class II.

Mr C E Crawley to officiate in Class III.

Mr W D F Cowley to officiate in Class IV ; and

Mr M A Hydari to officiate in Class V.

With effect from the 29th September 1889.—

Mr H G Cowie to revert to Class II.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to revert to Class III.

Mr C E Crawley to revert to Class IV.

Messrs W D F Cowley and G D Padumjee to revert to Class V ; and Messrs M A Hydari and A S Mills to revert to Class VI.

With effect from the 30th September 1889.—

Mr E F T Atkinson to revert to Class I of Accountants-General.

Mr A F Cox to revert to Class II.

Mr E W Kellner to revert to Class I of the Enrolled List.

Mr G H R Hart to revert to Class III.

Mr W H Dobbie to revert to Class IV.

Mr C G Vansittart to revert to Class V ; and Mr K B Wagle to revert to Class VI.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edward Augustus Wool Stotherd, 2nd West India Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Second Lieutenant Walter Simon Fraser, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating Squardron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Second Lieutenant Fraser will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 3rd March 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Major H D Hutchinson, Bengal S C, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Colonel F Hammond, C B, Bengal S C, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year.

Lieutenant S C Gough, Bengal SC, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted furlough out of India,

Conductor P Wyer, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for one year.

Sub-Conductor O Spark, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Major G F Mann, R E, (m.c.) for one month.

Lieutenant G Murray, Bengal SC, (m.c.) for two months.

Surgeon-Major W Conry, M.B, (m.c.) for six months.

Conductor W Pannell, Ordnance Department, (m c) for three months.

Sub-Conductor C A Calvert, Quarter-Master-General's Office, (m c) for one month.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

To be Colonels in the Army,—20th October, 1889,

Lieutenant-Colonel George Woodward Willock, General List, Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Anderson, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walter, Bengal SC, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd October 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr James George Whittlesea Allsop to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr Lancelet Hare to be Captain-Commandant, vice Payne, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel E D'O Twemlow, RE, Executive Engineer, first grade, and officiating Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department Bombay, is transferred to the Military Works Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Donald Hope Gibsone has been appointed a third grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine by the Secretary of State from the 28th August 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

With reference to article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India is pleased to grant Colonel R C B Pemberton, R E, an extension of service as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for one year.

The services of Major T Gracey, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and are posted to State Railways :

Lieutenants Walter Victor Scudamore, James Montague Burn, James Harry Steward Murray, Percy John Frederick Macaulay, William Danvers Waghorn, Charles Richard Stevens, Thomas Brown Moore, George Mowat Duff, William Alexander Scotland Kincaid.

The Royal Engineer Officers appointed to the Department in Public Works Department Notification No. 326 of this day's date are posted as follows :

To Establishment under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Moghal Sarai-Howra Railway Survey—

Lieutenant P J F Macaulay.

To Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways—

Lieutenants J M Burn, W D Waghorn, W A S Kincaid.

To Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on Railways—

Lieutenants J H S Murray, W V Scudamore, G M Duff, T B Moore, C R Stevens.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey being undertaken of a line of Railway from Hyderabad to Umarkot, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director-General of Railways, and to appoint Mr J R Bell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub pro tem., to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project, in addition to his present duties. The project will be known as the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway Survey.

The following officers attached to State Railways are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway Survey.

Mr H B Addis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*

Mr W Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr J W Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr J C Lyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Establishment under the control of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—21 cases school slates, M Adamjee.

City of Venice s—30 cases school slates, K Ebramjee ; 55 cases cheese, F Fischer and Co ; 12 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co.

Werneth Hall s—25 packages provisions, Treacher and Co ; 8 bales wall paper, T M Tazkhanji ; 32 casks tiles, F Muraglia and Co ; 55 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 40 cases slates, K Ebramjee ; 20 cases biscuits, R Jooma.

Britannia s—3 butts whiskey, Phillips and Co.

Arabia s—50 kegs Epsom salt, J Visram ; 8 cases printing ink, J Dadaji ; 25 casks chemicals, A Jewanjee ; 15 cases wine, Souza and Fernandes ; 66 cases gingerwine, D Cawasjee.

City of Venice s—25 cases wine and 10 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cloncarry s—18 packages ink, H Abdoolally.

Peninsular s—65 cases bacon, cheese etc. A Sumsoodin.

Coromandel s—10 cases Sardines, Aug, M Misrahi.

Huzara s—5 cases printing ink, J N Shroff ; 9 cases medicines, N Mooljee and Co ; 25 cases malt-vinegar, A H G Hoosein ; 100 cases candles, D Khanbhoy ; 12 cases paper, M A M Shurufally.

Satlej s—3 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—200 cases candles, S A S Dawood ; 5 cases medicine, Phillips and Co ; 6 cases books, Gopal Narayen and Co ; 11 cases chocolate, D P Batha and Co ; 62 cases oilmanstores, &c., E Roossooljee ; 1 case perfumery, Phillips and Co ; 5 cases St Jacob's oil, Warden and Co ; 5 cases wine, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—25 cases brandy, P N Kerrawalla and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—245 cwts Indian corn, J Fachiri ; 3,920 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 282 bales wool ; Esmall Gangjee and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

City of Venice s—75 bales wool, G Rangoomall ; 60 bales wool, Huridas Korejee ; 2,000 cwt, wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co ; 35 bales wool, Dongersee Nenjee ; 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co ; 669 cwts bones, A Canjee ; 30 bales wool N Thacurdass ; 40 bales wool, Curimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1 case Tiger skins, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s,—30 cwts gum, Veljee Madhowjee ; 1,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4 bales hides, A Essac ; 46 bales goat skins, Esmall Gangjee and Co ; 35 cwts Indigo, Hajee Arab Ahmed ; 28 cwts rubber, Essa Shavur ; 50 cwts gum, M Paroz ; 658 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers ; 2,002 cwts castorseeds, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 61 cwts gum, Sawjee Pragjee ; 101 cwts fishmaws, Mamed Nathoo ; 45 cwts tusks etc. Ebram Passiani and Co ; 24 bales, goat skins, S S Baboola ; 4 bales hides, C Jehangir and Co ; 25 bales hides, Edwart Bates and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 3,200 cwts shells, J Peerbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Clio s,—3,860 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten ; 27 bales wool, Volkart Brothers,

FOR ANTWERP.

Crathorne s—2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Wennington Hall s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts sursiseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy ; 12 cwts mowrasced, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 4,600 cwts wheat, and 300 cwts teolseed, J L Kersten ; 245 bales cot

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lb4, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and CO., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NO FAMILY should now be without our KIOTO CROCKERY, of which we give half a dinner set of 39 pieces for Rs. 16 only. Every one pleased with it.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the Rev. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS'S valuable Household Furniture, Collard's Piano, &c., at Wandby Road, near the Gymkhana, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, No. 1, at Rs. 3 per 100. Best Ceylon Tea (Rose Pekoe), at Rs. 1-8 per lb. Fresh Ground Mokha Coffee, at Rs. 1-1 per lb. Acknowledge Best and Cheapest Depot in India.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay. Price list free by Post.

WANTED, an experienced Man, Native or European, to act as INSPECTOR of Up-country Cotton Agencies. Apply with copies of certificates and state salary expected, to "B. G.," care of this paper.

WANTED a safe lucrative concern for investment of one lac of rupees or more. Apply "H. B. K.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

LOST, a PELICAN, on or about 27th October, in the neighbourhood of Cumbala Hill or Breach Candy. Anybody shooting or wilfully detaining same after this notice, will be proceeded against according to law. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Apply to 202, care of this paper.

LANOULI.—TO LET, from the 11th Nov. FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Please apply to M. C., Shamrock Villa, Lanouli.

COOL and AIRY, nicely strong new-built BUNGALOW and a MANGO GRAFT'S GARDEN, containing 1,428 square yards, situate at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church. Will be sold by Auction, through BENNETT & Co., on WEDNESDAY, 6th November next, at 4 p.m., suitable for dwelling or pleasure-house.

RIPON HOTEL—Beautifully situated on the Hill, best and leading Hotel in Mahableshwar. Replete with every home comfort. High-class cuisine and Wines.

FOR SALE—A grey Arab PONY, a capital and quiet hack. Enquire Surgeon-Major W. K. HATCH.

ENGINEER FOR UP-COUNTRY.—WANTED a thoroughly competent European ENGINEER to erect and work a Cotton Press and Gins up-country. Apply M, care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating age, particulars of service, with copies of testimonials, and salary required.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 each. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED an ENGAGEMENT by a Young Man. Serve throughout. Good references.—Apply "H. B.," care of this paper.

MERCANTILE.—WANTED a SITUATION by a young man as CLERK or GENERAL ASSISTANT. Understands Rice, Cotton, and Jute.—Apply "D. D.," care of this paper.

WANTED—Thirty-horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, with Boiler for driving same; latter to work up to 80 lbs. pressure. Must be in thorough working order. Address M. C., care of this paper.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba hwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. stay also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

TYPE-WRITING and SHORT-HAND.—Young man with practical experience in the above wants in any Railway Mercantile, Government, or Native State Office, employment. Particulars with "085," care of his paper.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 1 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

NEW AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE.—Double-poled, Single-poled, Rowties, Shamianas Staff Sergeants, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade Gymkhana.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" × 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

FOR SALE—Pure Ceylon Tea, wholesale and retail, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. packages, also 20 and 50 lb. cases. Apply Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dabasses, No. 1 Forbes Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES, Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY in November a SHIPMENT of 330 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
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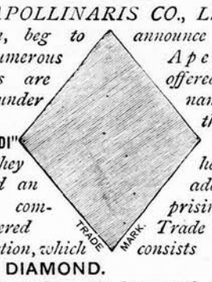

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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
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BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London is reported both by Reuter and private telegrams, making the quotation 43 5-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, say to £68⅝ and £70¼ respectively. Consols remained at 97; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 86½; Exchange on London was slightly higher at fcs. 25·22½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, and a good deal less business had been done than on Monday, the total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. Prices of spot American and Surats come quite unchanged; but American arrivals were 1-32d. higher for the most distant deliveries, and and 1-64d. up in all other positions. The Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, Mid-Uplands remained at 10½ cents; but January Futures were 4 points higher at 9·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 65,000 bales; and the figures from the opening of the new season now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years.

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts...	65,000	54,000	42,000
Three days' do ...	164,000	145,000	159,000
Since 1st September ...	1,771,000	1,423,000	1,906,000

The volume of business passing in our local market for the staple to-day has been about the same as yesterday, and the tone has been decidedly quiet, but prices show no further change. Contracts for about 700 bales of new Akola are reported to have been made for January-February delivery, at Rs. 200-1; and for a smaller quantity of "Fine" Bengals for January delivery, at Rs. 193; the other transactions reported being the purchase of 200 bales of ready new Bengals, at Rs. 185-89½ and a little old Kutch, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no further actual decline in prices to-day, and we repeat last evening's quotations for all descriptions; but the feeling has been quiet and transactions have been upon a very small scale.

SEEDS have been neglected and hardly any fresh business in any kind has been reported; but we call prices generally unaltered and the market quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,190 bales.
Wheat	5,337 cwts.
Linseed	1,225 „
Rapeseed	1,888 „
Gingellyseed	986 „
Ground Nuts	1,247 „
Castor Seed	820 „

FREIGHTS are depressed for near shipment; but steady for forward loading. Very little actual business is passing, however, and we repeat our last quotations.

EXCHANGE in sympathy with Silver and with the Calcutta market has again been strong and advancing all day. Fewer Mercantile Bills have come out, but business has been done at 1s. 4 13-16d. ready, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for forward delivery in three months Credits; and at the close 1s. 4¾d. was quoted. Forward Bank Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 4¾d. for January-February, and at 1s. 4 9-16 for April transfer. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·77½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firm feeling. Fours for cash being quoted 1-16 per cent higher than yesterday's closing rate, and the remaining accounts open for the settlement were closed at 99⅝. This price was maintained till the evening, with the 30th November account, which for a short time was called 99½, steady at 99 3-16. For the other Paper 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—The market for Cotton Mill scrip has been strong to-day, many buyers having appeared. Queen, Maneckje Petit, and Hyderabad Deccan, are all Rs. 15 higher; Colaba Land and Mill have advanced Rs. 10, while Jamshed Khatao Mucunjee and Leopold are all Rs. 5 higher at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The Liverpool cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¾
4½ per cent. „	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43 5-16d.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 30th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	6	59	...	26
Suez	30	7	41	...	49

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 30th Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	25	...	7
„ Kurrachee	...	15	...	1
„ Madras	...	35	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable still interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi on Thursday 31st instant at 11-30 a.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29.

10 p.m.	76·2

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	79·7
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	82·8

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.—The barometer has risen slightly at few stations in the Central Provinces, and most stations in Bengal and the Circars; else where the barometer has fallen, but on the whole slowly. Pressure generally is very uniform, but slightly in Lower Burma, and along the foot of the Hills, and slightly higher in the Central Provinces, Deccan, and Rajputana than elsewhere. Winds are slight and variable in Northern and Central India, north-westerly to northerly-west coast of Bay, southerly Burma easterly-west coast of the Peninsula is generally moderate, or light mean temperature above normal in Burma, Punjab, and Madras; and maxima above average the whole of Northern India, in Burma and Madras only. Rainfall showers have fallen at Sibsagar, Rajahmundry, and Nellore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTIN—October 23, at Fyzabad, the wife of Barrack-Sergeant T Martin, Military Works Department, of a son.

PARSON—October 21, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Lucknow, the wife of the Rev J Parson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

INNES—MORISON—September 23, at St Matthias' Allahabad, by the Rev Joseph Pitt, MA, Vicar, assisted by the Rev Joseph Pitt, MA, Herbert D'Auvergne Innes (District Superintendent of Police, N-W P & Oudh), youngest son of the late General J C Innes, Bengal Army, to Ethel Mary, second daughter of the late Rev John Hall Morison, of Chingford, Essex, and Mrs Morison, of Asheldon Copse, Torquay, Devon.

DEATH.

GRAHAM—October 24, at Naini Tal, Emily June, wife of E Graham, Esq. of Fyzabad, and eldest daughter of the late W Croydon, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

ONE thing is made very clear from the recent debate in the Legislative Council on the Indemnity Bill, and that is that the struggle for the maintenance of public faith and of the plainest principles of justice and equity, must now be transferred from India to London. The British public and the House of Commons have yet to learn the facts of the case. Of course it will be flippantly said that it is absurd to demand justice and equity for "men who have admitted themselves to be corrupt." The answer is plain; the men were not corrupt; they never admitted such a charge which indeed was never made. They stated that they were the victims of organised pillage. The incriminated officials who have been retained in the service, did not ask for the distinction which has been drawn between the "nominally" corrupt and the "really" corrupt. Certainly the District Officers of the Bombay services, who within the last ten years have served in the Central and Southern Divisions of this Presidency, did not ask for such a distinction to be drawn, for they knew full well that the idea of such a distinction existing in reality is contrary to fact: they were witnesses to the organised system of terrorism and extortion, of which the late Commissioner was the head, and they bitterly resent the injustice involved in the summary dismissal from Simla of their subordinates without the slightest chance being given to them of enlightening the Government of India as to the character of the men who have been dismissed, or as to the circumstances under which payments were extorted. The Honourable Mr. Scoble evidently feels sure that the manifestations of public opinion, to which he referred, have been manufactured by the dismissed Mamlatdars and their friends. But he is grievously mistaken. Not only have the numerous native gentlemen, who have taken a leading part in these manifestations of public opinion, nothing to do with the dismissed officials, but count must be taken of the large body of European officers, who can not be branded as sympathisers with "corruption." It is evident that the majority of the members of the Supreme Legislative Council have based their action on the supposition that none but the native subordinate service in the Bombay Presidency have raised a protest against the course prescribed by Lord Cross. The Honourable Mr. Hutchins admits that probably those who have been dismissed are not the worst offenders, he weakly argues that to do justice would be a "prolongation of the scandal," and therefore as somebody must be hanged, rather than that there should be any enquiry, which might perhaps end in nobody being dismissed at all.

What a hopeless muddle it all is! A Madras Civilian at Simla is set to discriminate between the statements of the Bombay Native officials—statements made at a time when the question as to the voluntaryism of the payments admitted was deliberately put on one side. The Honourable Mr. Scoble argues that as in the opinion of Commissioners in the Crawford Case the witnesses did not speak the truth when they deposed to paying money to Mr. Crawford or to Mr. Crawford's agents, it is a gracious concession on the part of the Supreme Government to grant indemnity against suits and prosecutions to all alike, and therefore the conclusion naturally follows that Government may partially break the guarantee. It would be difficult to imagine anything more illogical and unjust. If the witnesses spoke falsely in deposing to payments to Mr. Crawford or his agents, then let them be prosecuted for perjury, or let them be prosecuted for the supposed payments, which the Commissioners did not credit. The witnesses are the last persons in the world to need immunity from prosecution, for their admissions, which have now been held by the highest authority to have been illegally induced, cannot be used as evidence against them. Stress will doubtless be laid on this point when the whole business comes before Parliament for review. Those to whom the guarantee was given have a right to say: "We claim the indemnity in full or nothing at all." All the Sathes in the Deccan cannot do them so much harm as an emasculated indemnity. If the Secretary of State and the Government of India are not mistaken, (and if they should be proved to be mistaken, they would have to pass an Act at once to correct their mistake,) the Statute of George III. applies in spirit only and not in letter, and thus applications to the High Court for a mandamus would be fruitless; while as regards prosecutions under the Penal Code the only evidence in the few cases in which any evidence at all would be obtainable, would be that of accomplices, and, therefore, is held by the highest Court in this Presidency useless. Those who contend for the integrity of Government do not trouble themselves about any illusory or venal concessions to the officials who have been cashiered in disregard of the guarantee, or the assertion that full pay for a lifetime compensates for unjust dismissal. Even in the case of the man, who apparently went out of his way to offer money in order to obtain a favour to which he was not entitled, the dismissal would be unjust, for practically the only evidence of the payment would be the admission of the man himself, obtained under a solemn promise that no harm should come to him. If such a promise was illegal, then let it be taken back, and be as if it had never been made. It follows that the statement would also be cancelled, and Government would then be free to act on any other evidence which they could obtain *aliunde*. But to dismiss him, even with pecuniary compensation, solely on his illegally-induced admission, is contrary to the very elements of justice and equitable judicial procedure. If this be true in the case of a man who for the sake of argument has been assumed to have paid money for favour without any pressure being exercised upon him, how infinitely more true must it be in the case of those men who claim the right to show—or at least to have the opportunity of showing—that the money taken from them was really wrung from them by pressure, and that thus admittedly according to the distinction drawn by Government they deserve immunity from forfeiture of office. To talk of pecuniary compensation in such a case is mere mockery.

Even at the cost of a "prolongation of the scandal," the Home Government should appoint a Commission, to inquire and report—if there be still any reasonable doubt on the subject—whether there was really an organised system of extortion and pressure. The Bombay District Officers know this to have been a fact, and they are eager to testify as to what was notorious in their districts. But the Honourable Mr. Scoble, sitting in the cool heights of Elysium, believes otherwise. To him it is inconceivable that the astute Maratha Brahmins should have been pervaded with dumb helplessness; but if this was a fact then in his opinion the best way to strengthen the weak moral fibre of native officials in the Bombay Presidency and induce them to open their mouths in the future emergencies is to break a solemn pledge given and repeated by the Government of the Presidency. This will inspire confidence that the ear of the Sirkar "is always open to the truth," and thus it will be impossible for corruption to exist. Mr. Scoble's speech is an impeachment of the Bombay Civil Service. If to him it is almost inconceivable that not one man should have been found among the native officials with sufficient courage and honesty to come forward and denounce the system of corruption which he found prevailing, what must he think of the Bombay Civil Servants, who were unable to expose the system of corruption, which admittedly to their knowledge was prevailing? Is it a base invention or is it a fact that some Bombay Civilians actually refused to serve in the division of which Mr. Crawford was Commissioner? It is not to be wondered at that in some quarters a distinction has been drawn between the treatment accorded to native officials and that shown to the late powerful Commissioner. It is merely deluding ourselves to say that while Mr. Crawford has been dismissed without indemnity or compensation, the witnesses against him have been dismissed with indemnity against prosecutions and with pecuniary compensation, so that the advantage is altogether on their side. Mr. Crawford was turned out of the service because he flagrantly transgressed the rules of the service. He was held to have neither directly nor indirectly accepted bribes, and the Secretary of State, whether he agreed with that verdict or not, accepted it, cannot now turn his back upon his own finding. It is therefore inconceivable (to use Mr. Scoble's term) that he should dismiss from the service those witnesses for doing what he has held has not been done. If there had been no guarantee, whether illegal or *ultra vires* or improvident, the witnesses would have been given an opportunity of defending themselves. But it is gravely argued that men "probably not the worst offenders" must be summarily dismissed, on the ground that the guarantee was illegal, and it is asserted that the injustice is removed because pecuniary compensation is granted. The Government of India thinks that the stigma of dismissal can be compensated by a dole of money. The Government of India is evidently hard pressed for arguments in carrying out the disastrous policy in this matter which has been forced on it by the Secretary of State. In disavowing all responsibility for the "inconveniently wide guarantee," Mr. Hutchins triumphantly pointed to the fact that the Government of India had no knowledge of the terms of the indemnity until after the criminating statements had been obtained. No one ever suggested the contrary. But what is patent to everyone is that for months after the criminating statements had been obtained by the inducement of the guarantee the Government of India never breathed a suspicion that the inducement was illegal. They are therefore *in pari delicto* with the Government of Bombay.

THE meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon was almost entirely taken up with the consideration of the letter of Government addressed to the President, printed in full in our columns some days ago, on the subject of primary education. Mr. T. B. Kirkham, in accordance with a notice of motion, addressed the Corporation at some length and advocated the acceptance of the proposals of Government, which he characterized as fair and reasonable and even liberal. The main proposal is that the Corporation shall accept a grant of provincial revenues, of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years, as an adequate grant-in-aid from Government towards the discharge of all the educational duties laid upon the city by the new Municipal Act. Mr. Kirkham endeavoured to show that this grant was as much as, and indeed rather more than, is given to the district local boards of the twenty-three districts or collectorates of the Presidency, towards the discharge of precisely similar duties. The fairest distribution of the general revenues, he argued, was according to population, and judged by this standard, the proposed grant was liberal. The Corporation, however, considered that it would be well to have the opinion of the Joint Schools Committee on the letter, and especially on its financial aspects, and whilst admitting that Mr. Kirkham had made the subject clearer than it was before, decided to refer the letter to the Committee before coming to any final conclusion. The point upon which most doubt is apparently felt is the intention of Government after the five years of the proposed grant is expired. It was suggested that the liberality of Government was in itself suspicious, and might mean that at the end of the five years they could do without any assistance whatever. The subject will, however, again come under discussion on the receipt of the opinion of the Joint Schools Committee. Some amusement was occasioned by a member—a well-known solicitor—suddenly asking "What is primary education?" Mr. Kirkham promptly and happily replied to the question by quoting Mr. John Bright's description of it as given in a debate in the House of Commons:—"A child should be able to read and to understand what he reads; to write, and to write so that what he writes can be read; and to be able to cast the simple accounts which are of use in every station of life, that is primary education."

IT was intended that Prince Albert Victor should leave Madras for Rangoon in a Government steamer on the 9th December proceeding on board to Calcutta, where his Royal Highness is timed to arrive on the 4th January. As all the Government vessels are employed in taking troops to Chittagong for the Chin-Lushai Expedition it was impossible for the Director of the Indian Marine to provide a vessel for the Prince's voyage across the Bay, and as chance fell there was no mail steamer timed for the journey. The Calcutta agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, hearing of this difficulty, at once placed the s. s. Kistna at the disposal of his Royal Highness for the voyage to Rangoon and subsequently to Calcutta. The Irrawadi Flotilla Company, with equal courtesy, has given one of the best steamers of their magnificent fleet for this river voyage of the Prince from Prome to Mandalay and back. These loyal and courteous offers have been graciously accepted in the spirit in which they have been made.

IT is intended that the 9th November, the day of the arrival of Prince Albert Victor in Bombay, and the birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will be kept as a holiday by order of the Government throughout the Presidency. The P. and O. steamer Oceana is timed to arrive in Bombay at noon on the 9th November—an inconvenient hour on account of the heat of the noon-day sun. It is hoped that a telegram to Suez may accelerate the voyage so that the steamer will arrive in harbour soon after daybreak, and thus permit of the landing before 8 a.m. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief will come from Poona by the night train leaving Poona at 11 p.m. on the 8th November, and arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on the 9th. His Royal Highness and his Excellency the Governor will go on board the steamer to welcome the young Prince and bring ashore.

THE flag-ship Boadicea, with the Admiral on board, will arrive in the harbour from Zanzibar on the 7th November, and will thus be able to salute the Prince on his arrival. A Royal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired on the occasion.

THE Austrian-Lloyd's mail-steamer Imperator, which left Trieste on the 22nd instant with a large number of passengers, passed Suez on Sunday, and will arrive in Bombay on the 7th, making the voyage in seventeen days, so as to enable Anglo-Indians and tourists to arrive in ample time to "assist" at the arrival of Prince Victor.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Elliott left Bombay for Poona yesterday. On Tuesday the Minister of the Public Works visited the Bombay Docks. He was surprised and gratified at the progress achieved in the construction of the new Graving Dock, the sanction for which was only obtained in March last. The work was taken in hand with such energy that not only have the excavations been made, but half the masonry work is nearly completed.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT, accompanied by Colonel Firebrace and Mr. O'Callaghan, left the Victoria Terminus at 12 o'clock yesterday for Poona. A few gentlemen where present on the platform to see him off. It was at first intended that Sir Charles should leave by the Raichore mail train; but owing to its being a very heavy train, an alteration in the arrangements was made.

THE rainfall at the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes for the week ending the 27th instant was nil. The height of water available for supply in the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes was 25 feet 10 cents and 54 feet 04 cents, respectively, against 26 feet 80 cents and 53 feet 54 cents the same time last year.

ONE museum is doubtless very like another in many respects, writes the *Pioneer*, but that is scarcely a good reason why the inhabitants of the North-West Provinces and Oudh should be treated, in the last administration report of their museum at Lucknow, to a *recherché*, not to say copy of a report, on the museum at Jeypore; but this is apparently what has happened. A sharp-eyed correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* has excerpted readings from the two reports, the one dated 1st September 1887, and signed by Surgeon-Major Hendley of the Jeypore institution, and the other, dated 31st March 1889, and signed by the President of the Lucknow Provincial Museum Committee, and they are something more than parallel. The Bombay writer regards it as "a remarkable instance in which two minds have thought alike, and two pens have conveyed there thoughts in similar language, to paper." Another possible explanation might be less complimentary to the Babu to whose care the compilation of the Lucknow report was in all probability left. Perhaps the Museum Committee will look into the matter.

DURING the week ended the 19th of October there were 250 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·7 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 213 deaths, and the death-rate was 25·6 per thousand. There was no death from small-pox, 7 death from cholera, 21 from dysentry, 78 from fevers, 36 from tetanus, and 16 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—4 non-Asiatics, 12 mixed races, 168 Hindus, 62 Mohamedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—"The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 19th October was 250 against 213 and 206 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 7 deaths from cholera against 5 and 4 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 21. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 31 respectively, against 62 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·7 per mille per annum, against 28·3, the mean of the last five years. In the amalgamated area of the suburbs, there were 122 deaths registered during the week under report; of these 3 were from cholera, 36 from fevers, 29 from bowel-complaints, 18 from tetanus, and 36 from all other causes."

THE route of the Shan-Siam Mission is not yet decided, but it is believed that the party will be divided into two sections at the outset. Captain F. G. Fink and Dr. J. K. Close, members of the mission, have arrived in Calcutta.

THE new Beluchistan regulations will be framed on lines to be settled by Mr. Scoble and Mr. Hutchins, the legal and home members of Council, after consultation with Sir Robert Sandeman at Quetta next month. They will probably be passed into law during the cold weather legislative session at Calcutta.

ONE of the earliest museums in England, according to Professor Flower, was that formed by John Tradescant at South Lambeth. It included many curiosities which the authorities of the British Museum would be delighted to obtain. For example, the "Dragon's Egge from Turkie," "Two Feathers of a Phœnix Tayle," and the "Claw of the Bird Rock," who, as authors report, "is able to trusse an elephant."

AMBULANCES first appeared in 1597, and military hospitals soon after. The French were the first to make provision for those wounded in war, and in 1630, in preparing for the campaign in Italy, Cardinal Richelieu organised an army medical service, and gave its chief the title of "Surgeon-Major of the Camps and Armies of the King."

THE Executive Committee of the National Education Association, says the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, resumed operations recently under the chairmanship of the Hon. Lyulph Stanley. Preliminary measures were taken to call a conference in a few weeks to consider what ought to be the leading features of the code of 1890. The Association has hitherto avoided the adoption of Free Education as a plank in its platform, on account of difficulties and differences, but the Committee find that the question can be no longer shelved, and steps will be taken to add free schools to the society's articles, with such conditions as may be agreed upon.

THERE are still husbands and wives who believe it to be in the power of Sir James Hannen to secure for them "restitution of conjugal rights," all other resources failing. The number of such forlorn hopes for the last three years has been 22, 21, and 23, respectively; but only six in each year have resulted in decrees.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR SURGEON LEQUESNE.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

Surgeon Ferdinand S. Lequesne, Army Medical Department, is gazetted to the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery whilst serving with the Chin Expedition in May last.

A GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN STEAM LINE.

BERLIN, OCT. 29.

A Bill has been introduced into the Reichstag to provide for the payment of an annual subsidy of nine hundred thousand marks for a period of ten years for a monthly service of steamers to East Africa.

THE MALTA CHURCH DISPUTES.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

Sir John Lintorn Simmons, formerly Governor of Malta, has been appointed a special envoy to the Vatican with a view to arranging the disputes in the Church at Malta.

THE ZANZIBAR MISSION.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

Her Majesty the Queen received the Zanzibar envoys at Balmoral yesterday. Gifts were exchanged. The audience was brief but cordial.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The natives of South-East New Guinea have murdered a London Missionary, Mr. Savage, a native teacher, and the crew of the Missionary Societie's cutter.

A gunboat has been despatched to the scene of the outrage.

WHOLESALE DESTITUTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, OCT. 30.

Over a hundred thousand persons are rendered destitute by the failure of the crops for three successive seasons in Dakota, U. S. A.

THE GWEEDORE MURDER.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The Gweedore prisoners were sentenced to-day Four, convicted of man-slaughter, were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The two found guilty of misdemeanour to six months' each. Father Macfadden was discharged, the judge expressing a hope that he would benefit by the lesson he had received.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

The London County Council is about to issue stock to the extent of one million sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.

SURGEON LEQUESNE AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Surgeon Lequesne has been awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery shown with the Chin Field Force in May last.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 29.

The s. s. Thames, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 this evening.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 30.

The rumour of Sir Auckland Colvin's appointment to the India Council is said to be without substantial foundation.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Robert Steel and Sir Dinsha Manekjee Petit will shortly vacate their seats in the Legislative Council unless re-appointed.

A REPLY TO MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH'S MANIFESTO.

The Sikh community at Gujranwala have replied to H. H. Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's recent manifesto to the people of India. They say that after having compared his and his ancestors' rule with the present rule of British Government they are compelled to view his letter with the utmost disgust, hatred, and contempt. They have also told him that they are true to the British, and that they would fight against him and his colleagues. In conclusion they advise him to relinquish all his mad thoughts and ideas, and return to London and ask for forgiveness, and they further add that if he does not choose to do this he ought not to disgrace the Sikh community by sending them letters full of nonsense.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PARSEE CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, OCT. 30.

Last night an entertainment was given at the Parsee Club in honor of Khan Bahadur Ratanji Bejanji Parukh and Mr. Kekobad, son of Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw of Aden, who arrived here last Sunday. At the meeting the justice of the British Government was highly applauded for rewarding the valuable services rendered by Khan Bahadur Ratanji in the late Afghan war and the Soudan expedition.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE AT SAIGON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PONDICHERRY, OCT. 30.

News has reached Pondicherry that the Meingoon Prince has arrived at Saigon.

THE *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* says that Count Munster, the German Ambassador here, received on the 9th inst. a small white wooden box, tied with string and sealed, and addressed to the Emperor William. The box was sent to the Prefecture of Police, and on being opened at the City Laboratory, was found to contain six revolver cartridges charged with ordinary powder, and also a paper on which were the words, "Here is a token for you of the friendship of a French patriot." An inquiry has been opened in reference to the affair, which bears the appearance of being simply a stupid practical joke.

BOMBAY MEAT-SUPPLY.

II.

WHERE once upon a time stood the old Jesuit Monastery of St. Anne's, sheep and cattle are now slaughtered for the Bombay market. The buildings are large, substantial-looking stone buildings with iron roofs. They are three in number, all isolated one from another. One is used for sheep and goats, the other two being for the slaughter of cattle. Enough has been said regarding the disfavour with which a portion of the Hindu community looked upon the removal of the slaughter-houses to Bandora in 1867, and reference has also been made to the care taken by the Municipality that the Hindu faith should not be outraged through mutton being defiled by the carcases of cows. There are two separate fair grounds, and two separate examining sheds for cattle and sheep. The slaughter-houses for each are so isolated too, that they stand in different compounds, a high wall dividing the one from the other.

Two days in each week are set apart for sheep fairs, and another day for cattle. On those days the merchants will bring their stock, and a busy time is spent bargaining with the butchers. Both sheep and cattle come from all parts of the Presidency. The merchants travel about from place to place, collecting cattle or sheep, whichever they may choose to deal in, and then when they have a sufficient stock, they drive them along the road, allowing them to graze as they go, until they reach Bandora. On a fair day there will be as many as from six to ten thousand sheep and goats on the ground, and from five to seven hundred cattle. This may seem a very large number, but it will be understood when it is explained that the throats are cut nightly of from thirteen to eighteen hundred sheep and goats; indeed as many as two thousand have been known to have been killed, and from seventy to ninety cattle.

After the stock has been sold, the animals are taken to sheds which are situated on either side of the slaughter-houses, and tied up in rows until the inspector arrives. He, with his assistant, carefully examines every one, and if he finds that to all external appearances, they are not suffering from any disease, and seem to him fit for food, the Municipal mark EX. is stamped on their backs. At five o'clock each evening the slaughtering begins, and if a comparison were drawn between the method of despatching in Europe and that used here, the comparison would go very much in favour of the Indian *Moolah*. He uses no pole-axe to fell the cows. The animals after being brought into the slaughter-house, are thrown on the ground, and their legs tied. Then the *Moolah*, a Mussulman, goes round the prostrate animals cutting their throats with one pass of his sharp long-bladed knife. It may not be a pretty spectacle to one unaccustomed to it; but one cannot help admiring the expertness of the butcher. The carcass next comes under the care of the *Commattree* or skinner, after which it is cleaned, cut into quarters, and hung on hooks from the iron beams. It is generally considered that the native of India, as a rule, is very slow in anything he undertakes; but it is astonishing to see how the *Moolahs* and *Commattrees* at Bandora go through their work. Of course they have a great deal to do in a night, and it is work that will admit of no delay, and quick in their movements as they are, they are all hard at work till between eight and nine o'clock at night, when the floors are washed out, and Superintendent Saunders with the inspector and his assistant enter to examine the meat. They go round the slaughter-house with torches carefully inspecting every quarter of beef to make sure that the quality is up to the proper standard. The examination must be careful too, for the reason that a worm known as *syst* is sometimes found amongst the flesh. The *syst* is not found so much now as it used to be. Only occasionally is it met with, but when it is, the meat cannot by any means find its way to the market, for it is taken down from the hook at once and burned. Those cattle condemned in the examination shed before reaching the slaughter-house sometimes do find their way to market and are sold as human food. The butchers sometimes manage to smuggle them into those secret slaughter-houses, some of which still exist, and then the meat is brought to market; but so sharp a look-out is kept by Mr. Higgins and his assistants that there is little chance of any condemned meat being disposed of. The salesman must be able when called upon to show the permit from the Municipal Commissioner.

But to continue. The meat having been examined and certified as good, the quarters are carried to the meat-vans and hung upon hooks suspended from the roof. The vans are locked by a key in the possession of the Superintendent, so that the contents cannot possibly be tampered with during transit. The market reached, the butchers' servants must produce the slaughter-house receipts, when the Municipal peons open the vans with duplicate keys in their possession, and the meat is allowed to be conveyed to the stalls.

But there is more of interest to be seen at Bandora. The stables are well worth a visit. The interior is all beautifully white-washed; everything is tidy and scrupulously clean; and the bullocks have beds of fresh dried grass. What a difference there is, too, between the Municipal bullocks at Bandora and the creatures we see pulling the common city carts. They are eighty-eight in number, and being all white, make rather a pretty sight gathered all together in their stables. They are large, well-fed, strong-looking animals, which indeed they would need to be. Midnight is the hour they leave with the vans, and they seldom reach home again before eight in the morning. That is during the cold weather; in rough weather and in dark nights of the south-west monsoon they are often away very much longer. There is rather a difference between the conveyance of the meat to Bombay by road, and by rail as it used to be.

When the slaughter-houses were removed to Bandora, a contract was made with the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies to run meat trains between Bandora and Bombay, for, between them, the sum of Rs. 18,000, a year,—the train requiring to be run on the B. B. & C. I. line between Bandora and Dadur junction, and thence by G. I. P. Railway to the market sidings—in return for which, the railway companies were to be supplied with water at the various stations on the line between Bombay and Bandora, at the reduced rate of four annas per thousand gallons. This satisfactory arrangement made, the first train left Bandora on the 20th of February 1867 at 3-30 a.m. and reached Bori Bunder station at 4-45 a.m. But that was the first morning; they were not so late afterwards. Half an hour was the usual time taken to run between Bandora and Bombay. This system worked very satisfactorily for a dozen years, until it was considered a saving might be made, were the Municipality to purchase bullocks and vans for themselves, and convey the meat to market by road; by which means they would be enabled to impose the full water rate on the railway companies. The suggestion was acted on; vans were built, bullocks were purchased, and a procession of vans numbering twenty-six left Bandora Slaughter House at twelve o'clock one night in January 1879. The new system began very badly; there was no beef or mutton for breakfast that morning, for by some unaccountable delay the vans did not reach the markets until about ten o'clock in the morning. This, as may be guessed, caused a considerable uproar amongst the beef and mutton eating community; but when they got the van system into proper working order the time was much reduced, and now the vans usually reach market in good time; that is about half-past three in the morning. Still, it stands to reason the van-system has been discovered long ago not to be so good as the carriage by rail. After the meat was examined as it is now, it was hung up in large airy vans which were drawn up on the railway siding. Through the vans the breeze could play freely, and instead of occupying three and a half hours in transit as the bullock-vans do, the train only took half an hour, and the meat arrived fresh, and in much better condition than it does now Delay is sometimes caused, too, by a break-down. The wear and tear on the vans is necessarily heavy, and as an example, it was only the other day, a van broke down; the meat it contained did not reach market till some time in the afternoon when the butcher having lost the sale of it naturally refused to accept delivery. The road system too has proved more expensive. During the twelve years the trains ran no accident was recorded; during the ten years of the road system twenty-five men have been killed, and more have been maimed. These facts speak for themselves.

THE NEW JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

AT the meeting of the Corporation yesterday Mr. Kirkham proposed:—

That the Corporation agrees to the changes suggested in the bye-laws except as regards the reduction in the amount of the balance, and that Government be requested to confirm and publish the bye-laws with the least possible delay. That the Joint Schools Committee be requested, as soon as possible, after the confirmation of the bye-laws by Government to submit their Budget estimates for primary education for the year 1890-91 in accordance with by-law 11, and the provisions of the Municipal Act. That the Joint Schools Committee be authorized to take over the existing schools with furniture and all appurtenances and current budget, together with the balance of the Presidency Fund, to serve as a nucleus of the new Municipal school system, and agrees to accept the possible liability for any future deficit in the Presidency Local Fund Pension Fund as an equitable charge upon the balance taken over; provided, however, that such liability be strictly limited to the amount of the balance. That Government be informed that the Corporation fully recognizes their desire to opposition, the Provincial Funds at their disposal fairly amongst the various districts of the Presidency, and is prepared to accept the grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum for five years as proposed. Mr. Kirkham said that the sooner the Joint Schools Committee submitted their budget estimates the better, as it was now getting on to the end of the year. He considered that Government were treating them very liberally in the grant it made them.

Mr. Chandravakar moved an amendment to the effect that the Government letter be referred to the Joint Schools Committee with a request that after going over it carefully they would be so good as to place within a fortnight before the Corporation their views generally on the points noticed in the letter, with special reference to the pecuniary results of the arrangements proposed by Government in their letter in the precise or approximate extent of the liabilities, which the Corporation would be incurring by the adoption of those arrangements. The amendment was carried on a division. The discussion will be reported in full in to-morrow's issue.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices yesterday, Dr. T. Blaney in the chair. The following members were also present:—Col. Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., J. Umiashanker Yajnik, K.M. Shroff, Fazalbhoy Visram, M. B. Bharbaya, K. N. Kabrajee, and M. N. Banajee.

THE FRERE ROAD SEWER.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, asking approval to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Rahimtula Bhaijibhai and Co., the only tender received for the construction of cast-iron and zinc ventilating shafts, water entrances, and manholes along the Frere Road sewer, at rates amounting to Rs. 20,680 *plus* Rs. 1,509 for cost of road repairs, and Rs. 1,520 for cost of removal of surplus materials—total Rs. 23,709, against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 21,340. Also asking sanction to the transfer of Rs. 2,369, to meet the excess over the grant.

On the proposition of Col. Merewether the necessary sanction was given to the Commissioner.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Committee next considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary:—

Sir,—I have the honour to state that I propose with the approval of the Standing Committee to accept the tender of Mr. Venku Balu, for the entire superstructure of the new Municipal Office buildings. It is the lowest tender received, and Mr. Stevens recommends that it be accepted. The work to be executed under this contract will cost, roughly speaking, Rs. 9,37,703.—I have, &c.,—(Sd.) E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether the necessary sanction was given.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE *PRAJA BANDHU*.

MR. C. J. LYALL, C. I. E., officiating Secretary to the Government of India, writes to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal with reference to the recent suppression of the *Praja Bandhu* as follows:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3-9 (Confidential), dated the 23rd September 1889, submitting an explanation from Babu Tinkauri Banerji, an Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, in regard to his connection with the *Praja Bandhu*, a vernacular newspaper published at Chandernagore. In reply, I am to communicate the following observations and orders.

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the following scurrilous and seditious articles which have recently appeared in the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper:—

(1) that of July 12th on "the Englishman's crooked policy;"

(2) that of the 23rd August, on the Famine Fund;

(3) those of the 30th August—one headed "Brother why seek to have the Raj any more?" and the other on Cashmere affairs;

(4) that of 6th September on Cashmere;

(5) that of the 13th September, also on Cashmere;

(6) that of the 20th September 1889 on "Englishmen, the benefactors of India."

3. On the appearance of the first article on the "Englishman's crooked policy" a report was called for from the Bengal Government on the general character of the *Praja Bandhu* newspaper, and information was asked for as to the name, residence and occupation of the Editor and his general reputation. The report received shows that the *Praja Bandhu* is published at Chandernagore. The late Editor, Ashutosh Sen, was not long ago sentenced by the French Courts to three months' imprisonment and fine for publishing a defamatory article about a priest, and his appeal to the tribunals in France against his sentence was rejected. On the expiry of his term of imprisonment Ashutosh Sen was again employed on the staff of the *Praja Bandhu*. The nominal Editor during several months past, in which interval the articles noticed in paragraph 2 appeared, is reported to be one Nirod Chandra Mukerji. This man is said to be a cousin of Tinkauri Banerji, the managing proprietor, who is an Assistant in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. Tinkauri Banerji was called upon for an explanation of his connection with the *Praja Bandhu*. The date on which he received the call is not stated in your letter, but it was on the 5th August that the Government of India called for a report, and on he 6th September he published a declaration that he a d severed his connection with the paper, and wasn o longer managing proprietor. It seems probable that between those dates he had become aware that the matter had attracted the notice of Government, but the reason which he himself assigns for having withdrawn from the management is that "the lawsuits, prosecutions, &c., in which he became involved through his connectionwith the paper had become unbearable." He has offered no apology for allowing his newspaper to be used for the purpose of scurrilous attacks on the Government which he serves and of promoting disaffection. The articles referred to are of such a character that if the paper had been published within British India the Editor and publisher would have been indicted under the Indian Penal Code. By issuing it from Chandernagore, which is Tinkauri Banerji's native town, he evades prosecution, but he has been guilty of gross misconduct and disloyalty to the Government whose pay he enjoys, and he cannot be permitted to escape altogether with impunity.

4. By becoming proprietor of the paper, and a *fortiori* managing proprietor, Tinkauri Banerji has contravened the standing orders of the Government of India as contained in Home Department Resolution No. 19—1134, dated 8th July 1875. These orders prohibit any Government servant from becoming the proprietor of a newspaper without the previous sanction in writing of the Government he is serving, and direct that such sanction shall only be given in the case of newspapers mainly devoted to topics not of a political character. As managing proprietor Tinkauri Banerji is distinctly responsible both for the scurrilous tone of the paper, and for the publication of the seditious articles 1 to 4 mentioned in paragraph 2 of this letter, as well as for earlier articles of the same character which have not been specifically quoted.

5. The Governor-General in Council directs that Tinkauri Banerji be dismissed from the service of Government, and I am to request that the necessary instructions may be issued for his immediate removal from his appointment in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

6. I am to add that the Governor-General in Council has further decided to put in force against the *Praja Bandhu* the provisions of section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and section 60A of the Indian Post Office Act, XIV of 1866, and a notification to that effect will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

THE BOMBAY ARMY ROMANCES.

WE take the following from the *Hawk*:—

I have received certain documents, statements, memoranda, correspondence, &c., relating to the recent transfer of an officer from a Bombay cavalry regiment to the infantry, and describing various incidents extending over three or four years which preceded this transfer, which, in my opinion, call imperatively for public notice and comment. These papers show that the officer in question, who originally entered the Indian Staff Corps from a British Infantry regiment, and who is the son of a late officer in British Army—who was probably better known in his day than any other officer of his rank—and entering one cavalry regiment got transferred to another in the hope of more speedy promotion. It turns out to have been, so far, the most unfortunate step of his life. From the moment he entered this latter regiment he has been the victim of a bitter, venomous, and pitiless persecution at the hands of one of his superior officers—a persecution which has known no times or seasons, which has pursued him not only into all his military duties, but into private life—and which has extended even to acts of gross rudeness in society to his wife. For a long time past it has been a scandal in the regiment, where friendly officers were continually warning their friend and colleague (for he appears to have been popular), and even going so far as to advise him to leave the regiment as soon as he could. But feeling himself to be competent for his duties—knowing himself to be in every respect an efficient cavalry officer, and trusting, doubtless, to the healing influences of time and the effect of increased attention to his duties—he refused to take this course, and determined to face out the matter, feeling that so long as he did his duty he had nothing to fear, and could come to no harm. Herein he turns out to have been mistaken up to this point, for the end is not yet. His persecutor had sworn over and over again publicly that he would have him turned out of the regiment; he had done so to his comrades, as will in due time be proved; he had pursued him with every device that malignant ingenuity could suggest, and made the unhappy man's life a burthen. He put him under arrest on his wedding day; he treated him in public and private with insult and contumely; on a trivial pretext he ordered his charger into the riding school at Neemuch, because he saw the officer's wife driving the animal in a dog-cart, and could not tolerate that she should have so much comfort; but a few days after one of his own friends was out riding the horse while the lady trudged round the dusty roads on foot—another man, the favourite of her husband's enemy, riding her husband's horse! In due time,and at the proper season, I shall produce the whole shameful story, with names, dates, places, incidents, without a single suppression; and I am greatly gratified to know that a leading member of Parliament, a supporter of the Government—who has before now exposed administrative abuses and brought wrong-doers to their knees—and who is about to visit India, is in possession of all the facts, from the day the officer in question entered the regiment down to the shabby intrigue which, as had long been threatened, drove him from it. This gentleman, indignant, as he might well be, at the whole disgraceful proceeding, has undertaken to inquire into it in India, and on his return to bring the whole matter formally before the House of Commons and the public; and I know no man in England who will do it more thoroughly or with more dogged tenacity, if that quality be called for—but it will not; for the whole business is one of those mean tricky, detestable affairs that only wants a little light to be shown for the disgraceful thing it is. For three years this malignant persecution has gone on; now we shall have an opportunity of seeing how the persecutor likes it, for the tables are about to be turned."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

The military question to be brought before Parliament, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, refers, we believe, to the case of Lieutenant Frazer. This young officer was gazetted a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from a regiment of British Infantry at the beginning of the year and posted to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. Early last month his name again appeared in General Orders when he was transferred to the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and in an "unusual manner" was directed to be attached for duty to the 28th Bombay Native Infantry. Both the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and the 28th Native Infantry are stationed in Poona, so the young officer had merely to move from the native cavalry quarters to the native infantry lines. The extraordinary nature of the transfer was much commented upon at the time, and no doubt Mr. Frazer's friends at Home are moving in the matter. It should, however, be explained that at the time of the transfer the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join the Chin expedition. Ultimately a regiment from Madras was selected, and the 28th Native Infantry were directed to stand fast, but Mr. Frazer remained on with the Regiment; and perhaps is still with them. It is not clear what share the 2nd Bombay Lancers have had in the business, unless it is a passive one. It is evidently the 3rd Queen's Own Cavalry that initiated the shunt, and the Bombay Head-quarters staff accomplished it. The case seems almost as bad as that of the young officer who was harassed and forced to leave the East Yorkshire Regiment two years ago and apply for the Staff Corps. The application was written for him and he was forced to sign it.

BEATEN TO DEATH BY MARWAREES.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Sarropa Jessa, Panna Sonna, and Lalla Walla were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Chislett before Mr. P. Ryan with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Bheewa Hurree, a carpenter, on or about the 12th instant. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defence on behalf of the three accused. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording evidence, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, formally committed the three accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FEVER IN THE H. M. S. SERAPIS.

WHEN the troopship Serapis arrived in harbour on Tuesday a rumour spread amongst the people on the Apollo Bunder that the ship had brought a great deal of scarlet fever with it. Report said that amongst the soldiers there were as many as a hundred cases, and no little consternation was the result. There was some little truth in the rumour, but very little. As mentioned in yesterday's issue three cases had been sent ashore at Aden; but on the way to Bombay a few more children were attacked. But the cases were not as serious or so numerous as to give cause for any alarm. On reaching the harbour the sufferers were immediately brought ashore to the hospital at Colaba. The Health Officer of the port visited the vessel and ordered it after the soldiers were landed, to be thoroughly disinfected, which was done.

PRESENTATION TO THE 2ND GLOSTER REGIMENT.

ON Tuesday, the 29th instant, Lieut-Colonel H Collingwood, Commanding 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment, did the Sergeants of his battalion a high honor, in presenting their Mess with a handsome and valuable massive Silver Challenge Cup, with a suitable inscription on one of the two shields, with which it is ornamented, to be fired for by the Sergeants annually, the winner to have his name and the year in which won inscribed on shield No. 2.

In presenting the Cup the donor, among other kindly remarks, said he had two reasons for giving it, the first and principal one being his desire to encourage and uphold the good shooting obtaining amongst them and which is so necessary now-a-days in a battalion, and, secondly, to mark his appreciation of the soldierly qualities and good conduct of the Sergeants of the battalion, which he had the honor to command.

The Sergeant-Major, on behalf of the members of the Mess, returned thanks to the Colonel both for his valuable present and for the compliment paid them, and hoped that none of them would ever give their Colonel cause to alter his kindly feelings towards them.

The Colonel, on leaving the Mess Room, was loudly and deservedly cheered.

THE regal lady who loved the ebony Aaron in *Titus Andronicus* has her counterpart in a Parisian actress who conceived a passion for one of the ugliest of the Senegalian blackamoors of the Esplanade des Invalides. The coloured favourite went about boasting unblushingly of his conquest. When the time came for his departure for home, he had to be put into the vehicle which was to take him to the station by force, and he vowed that, as soon as he reached Senegal, he would embark for France in the first vessel.

A SWITCHBACK RAILWAY FOR BOMBAY.

"Who enter here. Rnew their life,"—the Turentors of the above amusement declare that their's is the only genuine article to which "Eno's quotation" applies. Whether this be so or not we shall soon have a chance of practically judging, for we have already noticed a large staff of workmen busily engaged in the erection of a Switchback Railway on the vacant land in Hornby Road. The site granted by Government is an excellent one and well suited for such an amusement. Mr. Arthur Hoare who has been so successful at Rangoon and Singapore with similar amusements, has already arrived here to superintend the work on behalf of some local gentlemen, who have been enterprising enough to start the amusement. A full-sized line, 500 feet long, is being erected, and everything possible is being done to have the work completed by the time the Prince arrives. There will be two stations, one at either end from which the cars start. The stations are at a height of 22 feet from the ground, and approached by easy staircases. There will be three cars, each capable of seating ten passengers, (and special care will be reserved for Europeans).

The ground round about the railway will be railed off and neatly set out. Music will not be wanting, and everything will be done to make the place a pleasurable resort. Special attention is being paid to the illumination which will be on an extensive scale and the pleasurable pastime of "Switchbackery" will be open to everybody old and young, irrespective of caste or nationality.

In all crowded cities where the large mass of people are busily engaged during the day—the question of procuring a safe and invigorating means of recreation ought to be one of no small moment. In eastern cities it is a matter still more necessary to be handled, and the difficulties are infinitely greater in the way of supplying wholesome amusement, owing to the conservative habits of the people and their lack of originality of idea. Seeing the difficulties which surround the settling of what are the popular and entertaining novelties which our large native population would be ready to take advantage of, it appears that few amusements could be found more suitable than the Switchback Railway, and we wish it every success.

RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

IN pursuance of a requisition addressed to the directors of the company, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held last evening at the registered office, Hornby Road, for the purpose of considering certain proposals submitted by the requisitionists, Mr. Manibhai Premabhai and others. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, presided. Mr. Sundernath Eknath Khote, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting and the requisition in question, which contained the following proposals to be submitted to the meeting:—

1. That clause 57 be altered by substituting the word 'fifteen' in the place of the word 'thirty,' and the word 'one' in the place of the word 'two' in the said clause. 2. That in clause 76 the words from the words 'up to ten' down to the end of that clause be struck out. 3. That clause 117 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out therefrom the words 'mukadums' and 'brokers' and by adding at the end of that clause the following words, namely, "Save and except the mukadums and brokers of the said Company, who shall be appointed from time to time by the shareholders of the Company at a general meeting as occasion may require." 4. That the firm of Manibhai Premabhai be and they are appointed mukadums and brokers of the Company for a period of ten years from the date of the passing of this resolution, and that the Company do enter into an agreement with the said firm of Manibhai Premabhai appointing them as such mukadums and brokers as aforesaid for the period of ten years at the same remuneration as is allowed to the present mukadums and brokers of the Company. 5. That Messrs. Raghunathdas Gopaldas and Chaturbhuj Morarji be and they are hereby removed from the office of directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Keshavlal Motilal be and they are hereby appointed directors in their place and stead.

The Chairman: The requisition is now before the meeting; and I shall be glad to hear any remarks from shareholders.

Mr. G. Cotton, one of the directors, suggested the advisability of putting the resolution to the shareholders all at once. It would save time and trouble. He knew from the number of proxies already given that the propositions, whether proposed all at once or one after another, could not be carried. If one of them was carried, the rest would be carried also; but Mr. Cotton felt sure that none of them could be carried.

Mr. Varjlal Sakurlal Vakil, one of the requisitionists hailing from Ahmedabad, said that the proposals 4 and 5 might be taken as abandoned, for the requisitionists did not intend to press them to the vote.

The speaker then formally moved the first three proposals.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Keshavlal Motilal.

Mr. G. Cotton said it would be very inadvisable to carry out the proposals submitted to the meeting From his long experience of the working of Bombay mills, he could say confidently that this mill had worked very satisfactorily; and it would be against the interests of the company to introduce any change in the conduct of its affairs. With regard to the mukadum of the company, Mr. Cotton remarked that he had been placed in that position owing to his fitness for it, and from no other consideration or influence whatever; and it must in fairness to him be said that he had been performing his work satisfactorily when the same thing could not be said of mukadums to some other companies, of which Mr. Cotton had personal experience. With regard to the proposed change among the directors, he would say that he had no wish to be on the board if the shareholders wished him to go. During the time that he was on the board, he had taken a warm interest in looking to the interests of the company and its growth and prosperity, owing to the great consideration shown him by his colleagues and those to whom the management had been entrusted. He could say from personal experience as a director that it would be doing harm to the interests of the company to make any change of the mukadum or broker. He did not know who the men to be proposed in their stead were; they might be good men; but he could say that a change would certainlybe opposed to the shareholders' interests, which were at present very well cared for and looked to. Mr. Cotton advised the requisitionists to refrain from importing discord into the affairs of the company; for they must depend upon it that it would effect their own interests materially. A spirit of antagonism, if it crept into their affairs in the slightest degree, would damage the interests of the company. The requisitionists were further advised not to make a personal matter of their proposals; for if they did so, they would besimply acting against their own as well as the interests of the other shareholders. Mr. Cotton did not know why any one should desire to fill the post of mukadum to the company. He was only paid fair charges, and nothing more; and there was do prospect of any undue profits whatever to the holder of the appointment. Mr. Cotton knew that the present mukadum was discharging his duties very efficiently and economically; and it would be taking a very unwise step to change him. Mr. Cotton gave the requisitionists credit for much good judgment and much gentlemanly feeling in withdrawing the proposal to make a change among the directors. Had it been otherwise, he for one and the other directors, from a sense of self-respect, would have been compelled to resign their offices on the board. He was therefore pleased to see that proposals 4 and 5 had been withdrawn with good common sense. He must say that the company was very well served by the present mukadum and the present broker; and it would be very unwise to change them. From what Mr. Cotton had himself seen, he could assure the shareholders that the management of the company was very satisfactorily and very economically conducted by their energetic agents; and he felt sure it would be a pity to introduce any change in the present state of affairs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Varjlal said it was desirable that the shareholders should have a vote per share.

Mr. Cotton justified various clauses of the articles of association as they stood at present, and thought that any change would be injudicious.

Mr. Varjlal repeated his argument in favour of giving the shareholders a vote per share.

On a division, the proposition was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Cotton assured the requisitionists that the directors of the company were anxious to meet their wishes as far as they could. But as servants of the Company they were bound to look to the general interests of the shareholders, and to subordinate to them all personal considerations. The proposals placed before the meeting could not on those grounds be carried out.

Mr. H. M. Chichgar supported the views of Mr. Cotton, with whom he agreed entirely.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THERE are twenty-five journals appearing in Berlin, all of which are either owned or edited by Jews.

THE LOSS OF THE VAITARNA.

THE correspondence relating to the loss of the s. s. Vaitarna off the Bombay Coast in November last year is published in the *Gazette of India*. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India writes a long reply to the various charges which have been made against the Meteorological Department. In the course of it he observes:—

The following appear to be the whole of the points and issues which require consideration and answer. The Court of Inquiry calls the attention of the Government to the following defects:—

(a) The want of a proper system of meteorological observations on the Coast of India.

(b) The want of a proper system of exhibiting storm-warning signals on the Coast of India.

It also records the opinion—

(c) That if a proper storm-warning system had been in force with communication to most of the northern ports, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the Vaitarna to avoid the cyclone.

In addition to these three points, the following are suggested by the evidence and subsequent discussion on the evidence:

(d) Whether the Simla Office with the system then in force gave as full warning and information to merchants and shippers in Bombay of the storm in question as could reasonably have been expected.

(e) Whether the Bombay storm-warning system then in operation was defective and unsatisfactory, and also to whom the blame for this state of affairs should be assigned.

My reply may be summed up as follows:

(a) That there is a fairly complete and satisfactory system of observations along the Coast of India, but the Kattiawar Coast is imperfectly represented.

(b) That there is a proper and satisfactory system for warning at least three-fourths of the Coast of India, but that the Bombay system was at the time of the Vaitarna disaster defective. The India Meteorological Department was, however, at the time endeavouring to remedy the defect.

(c) That if a proper and complete system for warning the Bombay (including the Kattiawar) Coast had been in force at the time, it almost certainly would not have enabled the Vaitarna to weather the storm, as she was too lightly built to encounter a cyclonic storm and was navigating a portion of the Coast where there is no shelter, and the Captain was apparently more or less ignorant of the laws of storms. It is, moreover, doubtful whether any system of storm signals would be of much use to vessels of the Vaitarna build navigating the Kattiawar Coast.

(d) The Simla Office gave as full warning of the position and character of the storm to the West Coast ports by means of signal and telegrams as could reasonably be expected, more especially when the circumstances under which the Simla Office was performing that duty at that time are taken into consideration.

(e) Neither the Bombay authorities nor Mr. Chambers ever called the attention of the Meteorological Department or the Government of India to the defects of the Bombay meteorological and storm-warning services so far as Kattiawar Coast is concerned, and hence they are in part, if not chiefly, responsible for the continuance of the defect.

I have to point out that the inquiry of the Court appears to me to have been imperfectly conducted, and that the actual wording of its conclusions goes far beyond the scope of this inquiry. It neither summoned Mr. Hutchinson, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, nor Mr. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who hoisted the signals during the storm and was present in Bombay at the time and ready to give evidence; and bases the whole of its conclusions on the meteorological aspect of the inquiry upon the evidence of a single witness, who in no way represented the Meteorological Department. The inquiry was hence one-sided, and in my opinion failed to point out the more striking and most easily remedied defects of the Bombay storm-signal service.

I may also point out that the Government of Bombay concurs in the opinion of the Court that if a proper storm-warning system had been in force with communication to most of the northern ports, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the Vaitarna to avoid the cyclone, and bases its concurrence on statements which, to say the least, do not represent facts. The Bombay Government says that it appears from a report submitted by Mr. Hutchinson, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, that merchants and shippers were not informed at the time the vessel left Bombay of the existence of a cyclonic storm on the Kattiawar Coast. The facts are that the storm signals were flying at Bombay when the Vaitarna left that port (intimating to merchants, shippers, port authorities, &c., that there was a cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea at some distance from the Bombay Coast), and that there was also at that time no cyclonic storm in existence on or off the Kattiawar Coast.

The statement of the Court that if a proper storm-warning system had been in force, with communication to most of the northern ports, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the Vaitarna to avoid the cyclone, is apparently based solely on a remark of Mr. Chambers, that it would have been possible with a proper storm-signal system to have warned the Kattiawar Coast on the 8th November. The 8th covers a period of twenty-four hours and the important point in such a matter is the hour of that day and not the day when the signals could have been hoisted. The Court apparently asked no question on this most important point, and the vague statement of a single witness was utilised by at least one Bombay newspaper, in order to make a serious charge against the Department and the Government of India, viz., of being virtually the cause of the loss of the Vaitarna. This is the most important issue raised by the report of the Court of Inquiry.

So far as I can reasonably judge from my experience of storm-warning work, if there had been an Observatory at Verawal and another at Dwarka or Mandvi and storm-signal arrangements in complete working order at the Kattiwar ports, it would have been possible to have hoisted warning signals at the Kattiawar ports intimating the existence of a disturbance at some distance to the south-west of the Kattiawar Coast about noon of the 8th, and to have hoisted danger signals intimating the early advance of a cyclonic storm about 4 or 6 p.m. of the same day. The Vaitarna left Cutch Mandvi at 8 a.m. and passed Dwarka at noon. Hence under a practically perfect system the Captain might have received general intimation of stormy weather about noon or about the time he began to advance along the West Kattiawar Coast. Mr. Moir, Manager of the line to which the Vaitarna belongs, thus describes that Coast:—"There

in which vessels can take shelter during storms, and traffic is suspended for nearly six months of the year, (that is, during the whole of the south-west monsoon.) Such disasters as the Vaitarna can be much more simply and directly avoided by the adoption of Sir Henry Morland's suggestion that the Government should only permit vessels of suitable build and strength to navigate that part of the Coast and carry passengers. The chief advantage of the extension proposed would be to warn and protect the port towns, but not the shipping off the Coast. Although therefore I do not urge the extension as absolutely necessary, I recommend it strongly to the consideration of the Government of India and the local authorities, as it would undoubtedly enable the Kattiawar Coast to be adequately warned in stormy weather. A careful consideration of the whole of the available data of the storm shows that the account given by Mr. Chambers and accepted by the Court is imperfect :

1*st*—In stating that the cyclonic storm which crossed the Peninsula passed out as a cyclonic storm into the Arabian Sea.

2*nd*—In suggesting that the cyclonic storm advanced in a definite course over the Arabian Sea during the interval from the 2nd to the 6th.

The real facts, so far as I can judge from the data, were—

1*st*—The cyclonic storm broke up as a definite storm in the Peninsula, and on approaching the West Ghats resolved into a series of eddies which were partially transmitted westwards, the final result being an extension of an area of disturbed weather previously existing in the Arabian Sea.

2*nd*—In this area of disturbed weather a small cyclonic storm was very slowly generated or developed between the 4th and the 7th, during which period it was, as usually happens in the initial stage of cyclonic storms, nearly stationary.

3*rd*—This storm was of very small extent and of moderate intensity, and began to move rapidly on the evening of the 7th to the north-north-east.

These facts are very important for the reason that the indications of squally weather or of an incipient cyclone at distant observing stations are more or less vague and uncertain. Sir Henry Morland, in his able letter, points out clearly the character of the barometric indications—"The barometric indications we have been able to obtain are not such as would have afforded much warning or have led an ordinary ship-master to anticipate the worst kind of weather," and again "there was nothing in the meteorological observations available or which could have been taken on the Continent of India to have justified a prognostication that the cyclone had recurved and would strike the Coast of Kattiawar."

The difficulty which Mr. Dallas had in dealing with the facts was as follows : The Coast observations for some days showed the existence of disturbed weather off the West Coast ; but these indications were vague and not sufficient to indicate even with approximate accuracy the nature of the disturbance. In the daily reports of the period Mr. Dallas described the disturbance as the continuation of the cyclonic storm which crossed the Peninsular. In a memorandum which he drew up when in Bombay, and which was forwarded to the President of the Court, but was not read or accepted as evidence, Mr Dallas, on the strength of the additional information received up to that date, modified his opinion so far as to suggest that the storm in the Arabian Sea was a secondary or subsidiary storm, a resultant of the primary, but not the direct continuation of it. The indications of the second or subsidiary cyclonic storm only became definite on the morning of the 8th when the storm was approaching the Kattiawar Coast. At that time unfortunately the storm, which was of small extent, was approaching a part of the Coast where there are no observatories. Whoever may be to blame for this, it was certainly not Mr. Dallas.

The first observations which he received showing the character of the disturbance were those sent from Surat and Rajkote on the morning of the 9th, and he then hoisted the signals at the signal stations on the Gulf of Cambay.

In conclusion, I may state that the Simla Meteorological Office, partly at the instance of the Government of India and partly on its own knowledge of the defects of the Bombay meteorological system, was doing its utmost to remedy the defects before the Vaitarna disaster occurred.

The chief defects were—

(*a*) The want of a proper local daily weather report.

(*b*) The defective character of the Bombay storm-signal service.

(*c*) The defective representation of Kattiawar in our meteorological system.

It is sufficient to point out the action of the Department to remedy these defects—

1*st*—A local daily weather report and chart based on weather telegrams from 41 stations is now published and issued daily to the Bombay public and that practically at no additional cost to the State. This result, I may add, is mainly due to the action and liberality of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

2*nd*—The India Meteorological Reporter commenced to endeavour to remedy the second defect last November and has submitted the complete details of a storm warning system, the principles of which have been fully approved by the Bombay local authorities and which is now under consideration of the Government of India for adoption.

3*rd*—The India Meteorological Department, as soon as the third defect was brought to its notice, took practical measures to remedy it so far as it could by backing or suggesting arrangements for the establishment of an Observatory at Verawal and storm-signal stations at Verawal and Porbandar. It is not possible to remedy this defect satisfactorily until telegraphic communication has been opened to Dwarka or Mandvi.

In reply to a letter from the Government of India, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay writes :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 136-3-35 Met., dated 22nd ultimo, and in reply to state that the Government of India have correctly presumed that the Court of Inquiry on the loss of the steamship Vaitarna in calling attention to the want of a proper system of meteorological observations and signals meant to confine its condemnation to the state of things on the Western Coast, and more particularly to the absence of storm-warning stations in Kattiawar. Neither the Court of Inquiry nor the Bombay Government had anything to say as regards the storm-warning system in force in Bengal, Madras, and Burma.

2. As regards the remarks made in paragraph 3 of your letter I am desired to invite the attention of the Government of India to my letter No. 3376, dated 20th ultimo, in which it was stated that this Government approved the arrangements proposed by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for improving the storm-warning system on the West Coast, and with reference to paragraph 3 thereof to state that the officers at Verawal and Porbandar, to whom the storm-warning telegrams should be sent, are the "Vahivatdar Verawal," and the Port Superintendent, Porbandar." The arrangements regarding the delivery of such telegrams at Dwarka are still under consideration. I am also to state that this Government have no objection to the establishment of an Observatory at Verawal, and that the State of Junagad, to which the Port of Verawal belongs, has agreed to provide the buildings required for the Observatory and to maintain them in proper order.

"I CAN," says Mr. Robert Reid, Q.C., "give my solemn assurance that nothing has been more deeply impressed on my mind during my connection with the Parnell Commission than that the Irish Members are sincerely anxious to have a solid and lasting Union."

THE account as to the losses sustained by Lady Southampton by robbery has been exaggerated. Her ladyship did not lose all her jewellery. None of her diamonds were taken, but only a few trinkets left on the dressing table. When will ladies appreciate the advantage of putting their valuables into a safe ?—and echo answers, when ?

NOVA SCOTIA is remarkable for the number of its old people. It has a larger number of centenarians than any other county, there being one to every 19,000 inhabitants, while England has only one to every 200,000. They are chiefly of the farming class, in comfortable circumstances, accustomed to exercise in the open air, plain food and plenty of it, with good inherited constitutions.

THE familiar name of De Quincey turns up at the Antipodes in a strange connection. It is officially announced that "Colonel Paul Frederick De Quincey has been appointed Serjeant-at-arms to the New Zealand Parliament. Colonel Paul is (the *Liverpool Post* London correspondent reminds us) the sole survivor of five sons born to the De Quincey whose fame is divided between the essays he wrote and the opium he ate. Whilst still a youth Paul De Quincey joined the 70th Regiment, served at Sobraon, went right through the mutiny, was made a Brigade Major by Lord Strathnairn, and, retiring on half-pay, went out to New Zealand. Now he is Serjeant-at-arms of the Colonial Parliament, wears tights and a sword like our Erskine of Cardross, and lifts the mace off the table when the House goes into Committee.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re, 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. MORETON FREWEN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

(Concluded from Tuesday's Bombay Gazette.)

A GROUP of countries, forming what is known as the Latin Monetary Union, of which France is the chief, were bimetallists—that is to say, these countries had, during this entire century, received at their mints gold and silver in unlimited amounts, and had coined both metals into legal tender money, an ounce of gold being received as the equivalent of 15½ ounces of silver. This being the case, every ton of silver which came to London from Nevada or elsewhere gave really the same support to prices in England as an equivalent amount of gold. It is true that since 1820 only, this silver could not be taken direct to the English mint to be exchanged for gold, but it could be, and always was, taken by our merchants or bankers to France and was there minted and exchanged for gold, being equally legal tender there with gold ; so that as long as every ounce of gold and of silver which came to Europe was convertible into legal tender money, money was, so to speak, abundant and cheap—that is, the value of land or houses, of coal or iron, had remained steady or even rising. Now how was this condition of things to be reversed so that all prices should be depressed, so that all wages should be reduced, and the value of land or buildings be brought down again to the low level from which they had been raised by the timely gold discoveries of 1849. How, in short, was the glorious bounty in Nature in revivifying the old world, with the mass of fresh gold from the new world—how was this bounty to be defeated of its object ? Clearly this could only be done by legislation. The legislatures must be prevailed on to contract the currencies of Europe. If the further coinage of all money in Europe could be prevented, if it were possible thus to starve the currencies of the West, then prices would fall just as surely and just as quickly as during the first fifty years of this century. But while the proposal to close all the mints of Europe to the coinage of both the metals would have been too transparently an attempt to raise the value of gold, it might still be possible to obtain the same result far more rapidly by stopping the coinage of all silver, and by securing also the banishment of all the silver money already in Europe ? Was not this a pretty scheme—to diminish the amount of money in the West by one half, to stop the further coinage of one money metal entirely, to halve the value of land, labour, and all fixed capital by doubling the value of the sovereign? That this financial juggle has been almost entirely successful reflects more discredit on the statesmen of Europe, but especially of Great Britain, than all our other blunders of the century. The protection of liberty, the protection of property, has come to this—that liberty is the liberty permitted to one class to absorb the property of all the other classes and to do this under the pretex of enlightened legislation ?

No wonder some of our statesmen who have winked at this revolution deprecate bimetallism, deprecate inquiry even, and declare that it is Protection in disguise, no wonder they find it convenient to ignore the hideous fact, that, for the first time in the history of mankind, our right to take silver to the mints of Europe is denied to us ; no wonder they recognise that the trial we ask for is not the trial of monometallism, but is their own trial at the bar of public opinion. If, as I believe, the sovereign value of all the assets in Great Britain has sunk with the fall of prices, from some 9,000 millions sterling in 1873 to less than 6,000 millions sterling to-day, it is surely high time that the people whose pockets have been emptied to the extent of thousands of millions by unjust laws began to resort to "protection," to self-protection, in self-defence. If this reduction of the currency by legislation is to go much farther, then we shall shortly see that the industries of this country, and the industrious classes in this country, have been simply leeched to death.

In 1873, then, this wholesale process of coin sweating by legislation was to commence ; the theatre of the operation was to be Berlin, and this is how it was done. Germany had up to 1873 a currency of silver only ; all debts and mortgages in Germany had been contracted in silver ; now what was necessary was to pursuade Prince Bismarck to permit the violation of every contract in Germany, so that the man who had borrowed silver should be forced to pay his creditor in gold ; this is in plain language what is euphemistically described as Germany's "change of standard." It may show more clearly what was done and how it was done, if we roughly estimate the debts of the community, both in Germany and in England, not in the coined metal but in weight. The debts of all kinds in Great Britain, mortgages and all other debts, whether secured by land, houses, or any other assets, are reckoned at no less than 4,000 millions sterling ; in other words at 40,000 tons of gold. In Germany, which is a less wealthy country, perhaps the debts are one-half less, were, say, 300,000 tons of silver. Now it was attempted by a stroke of the pen to substitute gold contracts for silver contracts, thus to create a new and unexpected demand for 20,000 tons of gold. Suppose that in place of gold all debts in England had been contracted in copper, and all debts in Germany in iron, and that at a moment's notice, and at a time when the supply of copper was becoming scarcer, Germany had forbidden the contracts entered into in iron to be paid in that metal, and had insisted that all payments should be paid in copper ; how vast the appreciation of copper, and what a vast profit the owner of copper stocks would have made out of the advance in the value of that metal ! And when we point to the incident of this legislation in 1873, when we point to the inevitable rise in the value of gold and the inevitable fall in the value of silver, as resulting from this legislation, when we declare that the burdens of mortgagors have been doubled because gold has been thus cornered, we are told that a legislative demand for gold in Germany is no business of ours, and that to object to a fall of prices thus brought about by tampering with the currencies, is a blasphemous denial on our part of the blessings of the Gospel of "cheapness." There are a number of people in this country who if the weight of gold in the sovereign were to be to-morrow doubled by law, so that the new sovereign weighing twice as much would purchase also twice as much wheat or iron, these wiseacres would forthwith ascribe this fall of prices to natural causes, such as the building of American railroads or to the Suez Canal.

This so-called change of standard in Germany having been decided on and all further coinage of silver in Germany having been stopped, the next item in the programme was to stop the coinage also in France. This was accordingly done from Berlin and without difficulty. Germany had as much silver currency at that time as the whole world's mines would have produced in ten years, she threatened and indeed proceeded to melt down and throw this mass of silver pellmell upon the French mints and exchange it for French gold. France naturally replied "No ! it is true our bimetallic law is effectual enough to keep the metals married under any probable variations of supply from the mines, but to pitch the silver product of ten whole years upon our mints in a few months, that is a monetary revolution such as our law never contemplated." Accordingly France closed her mints to the silver of Germany, and her example was followed by Belgium, Italy, and other nations. Thus the deed was done. Europe, after having received all gold and all silver on equal terms for hundreds of years had suddenly stopped the free mintage of silver entirely, and henceforth the value of property was to diminish year by year, to that point where the margin of the mortgagor everywhere the interest of the mortgagor in his property, was found to have entirely disappeared.

I trust that the position of Europe up to 1873 is now intelligible to you ; briefly it may be thus summarised : the values of land, of labours, and fixed capital, had been advanced enormously since the fifteenth century, because of the free reception of silver as money. The national debts of Europe, in cluding our own debt, had all been contracted in silver, and could have been properly liquidated in silver, suddenly and without a word of warning every contract in Europe was violated by the closure of every mint to silver. The Berlin gold corner, has, in short, been signally successful.

So much for the Berlin operation, and you will bear in mind that every member of the recent Currency Commission put his signature to the statement that the present depression of the price of silver was due to this legislation—the silver question of to-day—the silver difficulty—the collapse in the value of the rupee, all date back to this legislation in Berlin. Up to this point, however, there is no circumstantial evidence to show that a gold "corner" was being operated. The vast change is there ; it is not over creditable to certain statesmen that they did not see that a change so revolutionary must be followed by revolutionary results. Still it is only when we pass on to the deed done at Washington, that the silver question fairly emerges as the biggest and the best planned financial coup of the century. The whole affair was a vast "job," and I believe that any Grand Jury would find a true Bill on the face of the evidence which comes to us from America.

The mints of Europe, as we have seen, were all suddenly closed, no man in Europe could any longer exchange silver for gold at a fixed price. Was there then no hope at all for silver ? Was the fall that has since occurred in the value of a hundred millions sterling of silver securities—was this fall inevitable ? No, not yet ! there was still a lion in the path before these immense profits could be realised. The very greatest obstacle was still to be overcome. What was the position in America ? The law of the land there was that any man might take silver to the mint at Washington or elsewhere, and have it coined into legal tender dollars of a certain weight ; clearly, silver could never lose its value, so long as the mints of the Great Republic were thus open. Now the position at the time in the United States was curious and very interesting ; that country has just passed through a war which has cost her 1,000 millions sterling ; how had she paid this bill ? She had paid the bill by issuing paper money—"greenbacks :" promises to pay the bearer so many dollars ; these paper promises were legal tender money, the Government took them for taxes, but their issue had been so vast, and so excessive, that, as was the case in this country at the time of Waterloo, as is the case to-day in Russia, and in the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, people did not consider that these paper promises of the Government were as good as gold, and therefore the greenback notes of the United States were much depreciated ; at one time three dollars of such paper were only equal to one gold or silver dollar. Inevitably this being the case, both gold and silver had been expelled from circulation and had fled abroad ; no man would pay his taxes in metallic money, when "greenbacks," which cost him two-thirds less, would do as well. Gold and silver, therefore, between 1860 and 1873, had all left America. Still the nation was recovering very rapidly from the disaster of the war, and national credit was fast reviving, so rapidly indeed that Congres had already passed a bill which promised on behalf of the nation to resume specie payments within five years. You see what this implied, that within five years the Government would exchange coined money, gold and silver money for green backs at par, so that the American mints were about to open again to the free coinage both of gold and *of silver*. Here, then, was the lion in the path. From the day the United States resumed specie payments silver must stand all the world over at fifty-eight pence per ounce, because any man could take silver to the American mints to be coined free of charge, at a ratio of 1 to 16 ; and America was and is a country which absorbs metallic currency as a sponge absorbs water. What then was to be done ? all the previous efforts with the European legislatures, though brilliantly successful, would yet be unavailing if once this young giant of the West commenced to coin silver freely—to build thousands of miles of railway yearly with silver—to build towns and pay high wages, all with the silver "dollar of the fathers," as it was fondly called. There was just one chance, indeed, and that a poor one—was it not possible to catch Congress and President Grant napping ? As I have pointed out neither metal was at the time being coined for circulation in the United States ; was it likely, therefore, that any member of Congress knew enough or cared enough about currency questions to scrutinise over closely the trick that was contemplated ! The fact remains in evidence ! It was proposed within the halls of Congress to take the various mint statutes which had been amended and added to from time to time and to codify them, that is, to boil them down into one code for the public convenience. Not a word was said about silver, or about any alteration whatever in the status of silver. Remember that every previous statute, in declaring what was to be legal tender money—money to be admitted to free coinage, had expressly enacted that the silver dollar of 412½ grains weight was to be such money.

Well, the statute law was codified, was presented to Congress, was signed by President Grant, and it was not till months afterwards that this damning fact was made evident, that the law of the land had been mutilated in codifying, and that all mention of the silver dollar had been omitted in section after section of the various Acts. Silver had been demonetised by stealth : no one knew how, or by whom ! Many names have been mentioned, but until this day no evidence has been taken on oath. The matter is still a mystery.

I have no time now to tell you of the revolt in the conscience of that great nation when this trick was exposed ; how President Grant, instead of shuffling and pretending that Providence had pointed the way to gold monometallism, and that a miracle had been worked, declared roundly to Senator Beck and others that the thing done was a fraud on Congress, and that he (the President) had been tricked into giving his signature. Nor have I time to tell of the great struggle that followed, when the banks, with the help of the New York press, fought the entire nation single-handed to perpetuate the legislation secured after a fashion so questionable ; nor how Congress, by a large majority, passed the Bland Act, which Act again made the silver dollar legal tender ; nor can I relate how President Hayes, at the instance of the banks, vetoed the Bland Bill ; nor how the Bill was taken back to Congress, and passing again through both Chambers by a two-thirds majority over the veto of the President, became law. Nor yet how Congress was being insulted almost daily by the Press of this country, some of our leading daily papers declaring that two-thirds of the members of each House had sold their consciences and their constituents for the silver dollars of the mine-owners. All these things are now matters of history ; but still the fraud was never fully corrected. Silver was, indeed, restored to its legal tender position, but before the resumption of specie payments in 1878 the price of that metal had become so depressed by the action of the European Legislatures that the coinage of silver in the United States was strictly limited, pending international action in Europe, to restore it to the currencies.

All these results of the Berlin Gold "Corner" cannot possibly be reviewed on this occasion ; they constitute in a large measure the political history of the United States at the elections of 1876, 1880, and 1884. But let me ask you to link together the change of the standard in Germany the consequent closure of all the mints in Europe against the coinage of legal tender silver, with this surreptitious alteration of the law of the land in America. You will then recognise that the outlawry of silver by legislation, the emergence of the silver question, the inevitable shrinkage of the currencies of the world, the fall of all prices, the impoverishment of agriculture, the depression of trade—that all these things date back to the syndicate which cornered gold in Berlin in 1873 and that all these things, in the strong light of this episode at Washington, are the evidences which history will recognise, not of accident but of design, not of the folly of our statesmen so much as of the extreme shrewdness, smartness, and intelligence of certain great financiers. Have we, then, made out a *prima facie* case for inquiry, or have we not ? Shall an international jury be empanelled to take evidence ? There is more in all this than a question of "fixed ratios" and of "standards of value," and because there is more behind we shall encounter, before the Commission is agreed to, the most vehement opposition. By the light of that opposition we shall probably discover not only the forces which we have to fight, but also who were the men of 1873. Look at it as we may, the legislation of 1873 at Berlin and at Washington was either a blunder or a crime. If it was a blunder, we demand reform ; if it was the fraud that President Grant declared, then the people will demand restitution.

I have now endeavoured to explain the successive steps by which money has been made scarce and dear, and all prices have been forced down by legislation. We have seen that the yearly additions to the stock of legal tender money in Europe had been made for hundreds of years, up to the year 1873 by any man bringing to the mints silver or gold for free coinage. Since 1873 one-half of this annual contribution has been arbitrarily arrested, and the whole mass of existing coined silver has been rendered comparatively worthless for the support of prices ; and if we admit, as we are bound to admit, that such has been the result of this anti-silver crusade, then what is this but class legislation of all the most dangerous—and the most pernicious—a process of making the rich richer, by making the poor poorer.

(to be continued.)

SOME months ago the French Government despatched a commission of officers to the United Kingdom to purchase horses for the French cavalry. In Yorkshire and in Ireland extensive purchases were made, the animals being specially selected for their size and strength, as they were wanted for the Lancer arm of the service. Horse-dealers will be pleased to learn that the authorities in Paris are so well satisfied with the animals already sent to France, that an extension of the order has been forwarded to the agents who are purchasing for them, so that there will probably be an increased demand for animals fit for military purposes within the next few months.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o farringdon-road, London.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD AND MR. CONYBEARE.

THE Board room of the London School Board was crowded on floor and in gallery, when the Board met after its unduly long holiday, on the 10th inst., and there was a certain air of uneasy expectation, which was not due to the first business on the paper—the reading of the annual statement of the chairman of the Board. It was the irrepressible political question of Ireland that had emerged into the ordinarily peaceful atmosphere of educational work, and brought with it a breeze of political agitation. Mr. Conybeare, M.P., fresh from Derry gaol, was expected to defend his menaced right to sit as one of the members for Finsbury, and everybody was thinking of the coming struggle while the reading of the report was patiently pursued by the chairman. The report ended, its printing was moved by Dr. Gladstone, and then a brief conversation ensued. Finally it was ordered to be printed, and decks were cleared for combat.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Precedence having been granted, Mr. Diggle, as chairman, moved that certain correspondence on M. Conybeare's position as a member of the Board should be sent to that gentleman, with Mr. Poland's opinion, and a statement that he—Mr. Conybeare—had ceased to be a member of the Board on July 5th, and further that the Education Department should be communicated with on the subject. The chairman explained that in making this proposal he was only discharging the duties of his office, and he trusted that good feeling would be shown, and the dignity of the Board preserved in the discussion that would ensue. Mr. Conybeare at once rose to his feet to defend his position, but was met by Mr. Diggle with the statement that he could not hear him as a member of the Board. Mr. Conybeare insisted on his right as a member, while the chairman maintained he could only address the Board by permission as an outsider. Mr. Collins put as a point of order that Mr. Conybeare had a right to speak until the law had declared his seat vacant, but the chairman ruled that he was bound by counsel's opinion that the seat was vacated.

MRS. BESANT AND MR. STANLEY.

Mr. Stanley took the, for him, unusual position of supporting the chair, and opined that Mr. Conybeare ought to withdraw while his fate was being discussed : we were bound by counsel's opinion. From this Mrs. Besant vigorously dissented, expressing amazement at Mr. Stanley's ready acceptance of counsel's opinion, as only a few weeks before when he dissented from an opinion given he had urged the Board to go to another counsel ; she maintained that a question of such far-reaching importance, turning on a point never decided legally, should be submitted for judicial decision, and that the Board should not act on the mere opinion of a counsel dependent on the way in which the case was stated. In what position would the Board be if the Education Department obtained and acted on an opposite counsel's opinion ? She moved as an amendment that the chairman's resolution go to a special committee, to consider the way in which a judicial opinion could be best obtained ; a friendly suit might possibly be brought.

WAS IT A CRIME ?

Mr. Collins seconded the amendment, and pointed out that it was a debateable point whether Mr. Conybeare's "offence" was a "crime" within the meaning of the statute. Messrs. Lyan, Gower and Helby continued the discussion, and Mr. Headlam asked what would happen if the Board declared the seat to be vacant, and the Law Courts decided otherwise. Mr. Forster thought Mr. Conybeare should suspend himself until the matter was settled, while Mr. Lucraft was sure he should sit and vote as member while the question was in dispute. Mr. Barnes didn't think much of the law, but was sure all wanted Mr. Conybeare to keep his seat, and Colonel Prendergast objected to action being taken on mere newspaper report.

MR. CONYBEARE REFUSES TO WITHDRAW.

Then Mr. Conybeare claimed to speak. Mr. Diggle desired him to withdraw, and Mr. Conybeare declined. Mr. Diggle declared he must go. Mr. Conybeare declared that go he would not. There was a general hubbub, amid which could be heard a fiery protest from Mr. Cook. Then a clerk timorously advanced and asked Mr. Conybeare to withdraw, but the member determinedly kept his seat, and it was not clear how the chairman's order could be enforced. Finally, Mr. Stanley declared himself against the amendment, and during a temporary lull it was put and lost. Mrs. Besant rose to move that another counsel's opinion be obtained, but as she could not move a second amendment she was stopped, and Mr. Cook moved it in her stead ; she seconded it, pointing out that Mr. Gedge, the solicitor who drew the case, was a well-known Tory and an opponent of Mr. Conybeare's in the House of Commons.

MR. CONYBEARE HEARD.

Again discussion raged, till Mr. Jephson moved that Mr. Conybeare should be heard without prejudice to any legal action he might take, and this was agreed to Mr. Conybeare, who spoke with force and dignity, laid the legal aspect of the case before the Board. Mr. Poland, the Government Prosecutor, said the seat was vacant because he had committed a crime. If no crime had been committed, the opinion was worthless. He had been charged with an offence under sec. 2 of the Coercion Act. Now an offence and a crime were legally different things ; some offences—of which he read a list—had been placed in the category of crimes, but that he was charged with was not among these. If the offence was not a crime, his seat was not vacant. Why was not this point submitted to Mr. Poland ? For its settlement a suit must be brought, but it should be a friendly suit at the public cost, as the matter was important to the nation. Mr. Conybeare protested against the whole burden being thrown on him, and sat down amid cheers.

THE DEBEATE ADJOURNED.

Mr. Stanley thought that the time had come for an adjournment of the debate, in order that action might be taken to submit a case to a judge ; and the Board, with a shout of "Agreed," adjourned the discussion. Then came a rush that nearly emptied the hall, and the remaining business was rushed through at express speed.

BRITISH ARTISTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

IT is somewhat difficult to understand how a self-respecting artist can be found willing to expose his work to the indignity of appraisement at the hands of any jury whatsoever, for when the system obtains of deciding relative merit by bestowing medals fashioned out of metals varying so much in value as gold, silver and bronze, the term appraisement is a very proper one to use. Art is individual. A work of art has no relative value ; it is a distinct creation, and it neither vies nor competes with any other work of art. It is true it would be incorrect to state that very many of the works sent to Paris satisfied the conditions of this axiom, which is admittedly an exacting one. It may be urged that if artist can be excused at all for allowing their pictures to be treated in the same way as the manufacturer or shopman allows his mustard, starch, and potted meats to be treated, they find their justification in the fact that in Paris, of all places in the world, they are most likely to meet a jury able and willing to judge their work with fairness and intelligence. The result certainly does, in a measure, go to justify a plea of the kind, although it is curious to note evidences of the severe conflict which must have raged within the breasts of the jurymen. Between their desire to recognise only that which was worthy, and their natural hesitancy to deny honours to the men we have honoured, the polite Frenchmen must have had a very indifferent time. Either some inkling of the truth must have crossed the Channel, and Frenchmen begin to know that our academic honours have no more significance than attaches to the membership of an exclusive, and in this case a discredited, club, or our neighbours were really big enough to judge the work in a single-minded manner on its own merits. Certain it is that a large number of Academicians and Associates have received but scant recognition. Presuming the awards to have any significance, and, at all events, they must have every significance for men who have deliberately put themselves in the way of receiving them, it is hard to imagine a position more unenviable than to be called upon to receive that kind of recognition which places one in the fourth or fifth rank. Such, however, is the fate of a large number of Royal Academicians and Associates. It is true the President has been given the grand prize for sculpture and a gold medal for oil painting. There can be little doubt that in awarding Sir Frederick Leighton a higher prize for sculpture than for painting, the jury followed a just instinct, and they might well feel than it would be churlish to withhold the higest recognition from a gentleman so talented and so justly esteemed in English society for his excellent qualities. No one will grudge the grand prize to Messrs. Gilbert, Seymour, Haden, and Henry Moore ; we are sorry, however, that Mr. Whistler and Mr. Reid were not included in this class. We wish, too, that Messrs. Charles, Clausen, Crane, R. W. Allen, and Anderson Hague had been awarded gold instead of silver medals. No jury is infallible, but the more we study the list of awards at this Exhibition, the more we are satisfied with it as a whole. There is, however, one great exception. That a French jury should have put the indignity on Mr. Mark Fisher, one of the very small number of our painters of genius, of placing his work in the fourth class is an anomaly hard to understand.

NAMES OF NOVELS.

THE late Mr. Wilkie Collins, like less notable novelists, observes the *Daily News*, was often sadly to seek, after he had written a romance, for a name to his book. Assuredly one of his ideas—"Mrs. Zant and the "Ghost, and other Stories"—was not a fortunate inspiration. Mrs. Zant and the Ghost were all very well, but the Ghost was sadly watered down by "and other stories." One is reminded of the American book of verse entitled "And other Poems." Mr. Wilkie Collins not only learned that good names are hard to find ; it was also his experience that they had usually been adopted already by other novelists. The penny novel exists in legions, unknown and unheard of by the world of letters. Names are, it seems, by no means infinite, and a successful author will often hit on a name which an unquoted author has made his or her own. Then the successful author's work appears, and there is trouble. Miss Braddon had once, we believe, to alter a name thrice. The trouble and expense incurred, and even the bad temper aroused all about a name are only known to the race not proverbial for its gentleness—the race of authors. It is even believed that persons lie in wait for the advertisements of books by popular writers, and then harry out some hasty rubbish under the same tittle. They next hold the author to ransom, and make him pay for the title which is the child of his fancy. To evade and make of none effect these devices, an ingenious publisher first brings out a mere semblance of a book under the chosen tittle—a book which has only a nominal existence. In two or three of these the author has given free play to his fancy, and as they are excessively rare, and rather amusing, they may become the blue roses of insatiate collectors. For example, the dummy book of the late Mr. Hugh Conway's "Slings and arrows" was written, not by Mr. Conway, but by a humorist, and was a slim treatise of considerable entertainment.

Such are a few of the troubles connected with titles. The naming of a novel may be more difficult than the writing of it. There is not only the difficulty of avoiding old names. If the names chosen be only old enough, no harm is done. People who read Miss Broughton's "Belinda," probably never heard of Miss Edgeworth's "Belinda," which is yet well worthy of their notice. There are fashions in titles ; once they were always doubled-barrelled, such as "Fashion or the Countess's Cousins," "Decorum, or the Double Duel," and so forth. A more rapid age has discarded the alternative title, by which the reader was left to take his own choice. Yet, rather inconsistently, long titles came in, scraps of verse, tags of proverb, "Cometh up as a Flower," "The World went very well then," "Gin a body meet a body," "Lives there a man," "Weel may the Bootie row," whatever you please. This is a fashion not likely to endure. Sir Walter Scott, who knew the practical side of his business, was of opinion that a title should never give a hint as to the topic of a novel. He would not call a romance "Mary Stuart," but "The Monastery." Every reader would ask "what monastery," and, if romantic, would dream of mysteries and one-handed monks. Not, "Amy Robsart," but "Kenilworth," was his name for the tale of Leicester's love, and he flattered himself that "Ivanhoe," as a title, told the reader nothing. He had a very poor opinion of such a title as "Cleopatra," because readers, having their own ideal Cleopatra, would think that enough, and not care to disturb it. In this matter Scott was certainly wise in his generation. "Quentin Durward" was a better name than "Louis XI." would have been, though the King is the real hero of the history.

It is an axiom that a good horse was never of a bad colour, and surely we may add that a good novel never had a bad name. Make the story good, and the title will take care of itself. True, a few books, by some trick of title, have found readers they never expected. Such are Mr. Ruskin's Eirenicon on "the Construction of Sheep Folds," a second is Mr. Swinburne's "Under the Microscope." Sheep farmers and German men of science, who cared little enough about ecclesiastical or literary disputes, are said to have been misled into studying these works, which in no way concerned their pursuits. Possibly, just possibly, "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab" owes its inscrutable vogue to a title which aroused curiosity. But if we look at the great novels of the world they would have read as well by any other name. "Vanity Fair," to be sure, it is a glorious title, and Mr. Thackeray is said to have rejoiced greatly when he found it. But "Adam Bede," "Esmond," "Emma," "Northanger Abbey," "Robert Elsmere," they are as commonplace in themselves, as easily found, as names can be. Yet they serve, like "Tom Jones," and "Tom Brown," while titles, that caused the authors great searching of hearts, and of Mr. Mudie's old list, are utterly forgotten. Perhaps the truth is that a good novel will name itself. The character, or situation, or incident of interest will name it ; if it has no such character, incident or situation, the name will not matter a straw. "Vanity Fair" would have been as fortunate had the name been simply "Becky." "The Newcomes" would not have failed as "The Colonel." A novel has thriven under the simple name of "Mr. Smith." Authors, if they are wise, will let their stories name themselves, as it were, and thus they will probably be saved much trouble and even perhaps some expense. Yet the trouble of naming a novel is often a pleasing toil in the happy hours of anticipation, when a writer may yet hope that his bantling will prosper, and bring him wealth and reputation. These are the better moments of every craft, including this crowded mystery of authorship.

HOW PRESIDENT LINCOLN PROPOSED.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S offer of marriage was a very curious one, and singularly enough, it has but recently come to light. Numerous as his biographers have been, and closely as they have gleaned for new facts and materials, it was left for the latest one, Mr. Jessie Weik, of Greencastle, to discover this unique and characteristic production of Mr. Lincoln's almost untutored mind. The letter is one of several written, presumably, to the lady he afterwards married. Addressed to "My Dear Mary," it reads thus :—"You must know that I can't see you or think of you with entire indifference ; and yet it may be that you are mistaken in regard to what my real feelings toward you are. If I knew you were not, I should not trouble you with this letter. Perhaps any other man would know enough without any further information ; but I consider it my peculiar right to plead ignorance and your bounden duty to allow the plea. I want in all cases to do right, and most particularly so in all cases with women. I want at this particular time, more than anything else, to do right with you, and if I knew it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it would, to let you alone, I would do it. And, for the purpose of making the matter as plain as possible, I now say you can drop the subject, dismiss your thoughts—if you ever had any—from me for ever, and leave this letter unanswered without calling forth one accusing murmur from me. And I will even go further, and say that if it will add anything to your comfort and peace of mind to do so, it is my sincere wish that you should. Do not understand by this that I wish to cut your acquaintance. I mean no such thing. What I do wish is that our further acquaintance shall depend upon yourself. If such further acquaintance would contribute nothing to your happiness, I am sure it would not to mine. If you feel yourself in any degree bound to me, I am now willing to release you, provided you wish it ; while, on the other hand, I am willing and even anxious to bind you faster if I can be convinced that it will in any degree add to your happiness. This, indeed, is the whole question with me. Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable ; nothing more happy than to know you were so. In what I have now said I think I cannot be misunderstood ; and to make myself understood is the only object of this letter. If it suits you best not to answer this, farewell. A long life and a merry one attend you. But if you conclude to write back, speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to me anything you think, just in the manner you think it—Your friend, Lincoln." Probably this is the queerest love letter on record and the most remarkable offer of marriage ever made. It is a love letter without a word of love and a proposal of marriage that does not propose.

POOR Sir Tindal Robertson was under the impression that he was suffering from a cancerous disease. A post-mortem has shown that this was entirely a delusion.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and restorers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients, have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is Rowland's Macassar Oil, which public esteem for the last 100 years has proved to be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and Children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder ; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and perfumers for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London England

A BATTLE WITH WEST INDIAN NEGROES.

THE latest American mail despatches bring particulars of the recent insurrection in the West Indian Island of Navassa. Previous information concerning the affair assigned the cause of the riot to cruelty practised on the black labourers. The story of Dr. D. C. Smith, acting superintendent of the Navassa Phosphate Company, is indefinite on this

SPORTING NOTES.

The Newmarket October Meeting was opened with the Autumn Handicap, for which eight sported silk, of which lot Galloping Queen was made favourite, but Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's filly was not able to do better than finish third to Duo, who carried Prince Soltykoff's pretty pink jacket to victory, beating Maypole by a neck. Lal Brough was decidedly off colour and never flattered his friends at any time.

Sixteen went to the post for the Selling Nursery; and quality was not badly represented. Touch-me-Not and the Mabille colt were best backed for money, and the result justified the wagering so far as the first name was concerned, as the Kingcleve trained son of Muncaster won in a canter. Then came as great a surprise in the Champion Stakes as occurred last year, when Minting was beaten by Friar's Balsam, for Ayrshire, who went to the post as stiff as a poker, was asked to beat Enthusiast, Antibes, and Gold. Long odds were betted on Ayrshire, but Gold made most of the running and won, and general regret was expressed that the Duke of Portland had elected to allow Ayrshire to court the defeat he suffered in this, his last race prior to going to the stud.

Newmarket on a Cesarewitch day has been so often described as an undress Goodwood that it is simply "damnable iteration" to repeat the phrase, yet in any case, for the birdcage and stands were crowded with the patrician supporters of the turf and sporting ladies. The inspection of the Cesarewitch horses in the paddock was necessarily an incomplete survey, as the majority of the competitors were saddled at the Ditch stables. Among those on show, however, were Voracity (looking very clean and hard, and so well that he was installed first favourite), Savant, Fallow Chat, Dan Dancer, Assassin, Tissaphernes, The Baron, and Whitelegs. The sun was shining with almost midsummer brilliancy when the 22 runners went up to face Lord Marcus Beresford. During this time it transpired that Davenport was far from as well as he ought to have been, and to this may be attributed the poor show he afterwards made in the race. Four put up overweight, and those were Polydor, Jedfoot, Crimea, and Savant.

The flag fell at the first attempt, and Savant and Assassin immediately shot away with the lead, clear of their field, with Voracity last. Through the gap Savant and Assassin, followed by Mercy and Crimea, showed the way, attended by Polydor, Fallow Chat, Primrose Day, and Jack Frost, the whole field being close together as they streamed over the hill. A mile from home Mercy took up the running, with Davenport next, followed by Polydor, Crimea, and Voracity. On the lower ground, going down the hill to the T. Y. C. post, Mercy held a clear lead of Sheen, Primrose Day, and Surbiton, and at the Bushes Mr. Fenwick's filly was still bowling merrily along at the head of her field. Then as they neared the famous landmark Ingram, who had been working through his horses and Primrose Day drew up with the leader, and Primrose Day, who was one of the best rods in pickle since the same stable served up Don Juan, drew to the front, and in hollow style won the fifty-first Cesarewitch by three lengths from Ingram, behind whom Mercy was an indifferent third. Militaireau was fourth, Sheen fifth, Jack Frost sixth, Savant seventh, Cabal eighth, Vasistas ninth, Davenport tenth, and Fallow Chat, Tissaphernes and The Baron last. Primrose Day's starting price was 100 to 9.

A Primrose Day in chill October sounds, at first hearing, somewhat like an anomaly, but such was the case at Newmarket when William Goater's daughter of Sir Bevys, in the Cesarewitch, repeated the Don can comp. There is no disguising the fact that the mare was a very strong eleventh hour tip, and a lot of money went on her ere the flag fell, so much so that her name stood fifth in the list of starting price quotations. A more ridiculously easy victory in the Cesarewitch was never seen, and even Major Egerton must confess that on this occasion only he has been caught napping. "Everything," says the old proverb, "comes to the man who waits," and at the waiting game no man is better than William Goater. It was a primrose day in every sense of the word, for at times the sun shone over the heath with springtide fervour, and from first to last no passing cloud or unwelcome shower dimmed the hours of racing. Voracity looked hard and well in the paddock, but the son of Wisdom is not of the Bendigo stamp, and, as a matter of fact, he did not cut up as well in the race as I thought would. Sheen, on the other hand, ran very well, indeed, and showed good grounds for the favourable reports that were circulated about his chance before ever the weights appeared.

Young Wood, who rode the winner, must be complimented on the admirable manner in which he steered her, for never at any time during the race did he lose his coolness of judgment, which was worthy of a older hand. Ingram ran well and justified the favourable remarks I have always written of him, and the same may be said of Mercy. Davenport was decidedly off colour, and before the race Wadlow himself was far from confident. That Davenport will see a better day I am perfectly confident, for I feel assured that the show was not his true form, and he was certainly not the horse he was when I saw him at Doncaster. Vasistas cut up indifferently, and it is plain that Major Egerton had given him an overdose of avoirdupois. Tissaphernes finished among the rank, and, as I supposed, the pace proved too warm for him. The impostor, Surbiton, who lost a lot of people's money, was last but two, and to that shattered public idol, quondam Derby favourite, and sublime failure, The Baron, belongs the honour of finishing the absolute last, just behind Fallow Chat.

It was, indeed, a shame and a sorrow to pull out Ayrshire for the Champion Stakes, for he was not fit, and when he went to the post his "going" always bad in its preliminary stages—was the very acme of stiffness, and after he had been beaten by Gold he pulled up very leg-weary. The Duke of Portland seems to have as little consideration for his faithful equine servants as any owner I know of, except, possibly, his Grace of Westminster, who is chinking Ormonde's golden guineas in his pocket what time the champion racer of his age is contending with the buffets of the Atlantic Ocean, and the directors of insurance companies are offering up fervent prayers for his safe arrival at Buenos Ayres.

Although everybody was sorry to see a good horse like Ayrshire beaten when he was manifestly not fit to run, nobody sympathised with the downfall of the magpie jacket. Ayrshire has won the Duke of Portland some thousands in the four years of his career, and he should have been allowed to retire to the stud with his last-won honours still blushing on him, instead of courting the defeat that awaited him for the sake of winning £825, which was the value of the stake he ran for. Ayrshire fit and well would have made rings round Gold and company. Ayrshire, a shadow of his former self, could only finish third to Gold and Antibes.

It was pleasant, however, to see Gold—as had Duo in the Autumn Handicap—carrying the popular pink colours of that good sportsman, Prince Soltykoff, to victory, and although their successes did not presage the triumph of Sheen in the big race, it must be admitted that had the latter won his victory could have been borne in a more equitable frame of mind than when such a horse as Primrose Day canter home first past the judge.

Touch-me-Not, Selling Nursery, won in handsome fashion, and Scotia, after a good finish with Nuska landed the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate, while Lightfoot only failed to get Mr. Maple's colours home victorious in the Stand Nursery by a head.

Pamela created a surprise when she upset the odds betted on Minthe in the last race of the day. Mr. Vyner was not at all satisfied with the defeat of Camballo's daughter, as he lodged an objection against the winner, on account of the race not being run the proper distance, which will be entertained by the stewards to-day.

The Fullerton business is settled at last, and the Ayrshire Handicap has been awarded to the second horse, Woodland. This is rather rough on Fullerton's backers, who must, with Lord Dudley, freely anathemise the "somebody who blundered," but, unfortunately, the rules of racing would not allow of a precedent being established that might have done irreparable injury in the future.

The following paragraph appeared in a newspaper in 1789. The Duke of Clarence refused going to Newmarket for the same reasons which kept him from York. He has no money to throw away upon sharpers, and is certain, if a Prince plays with a blackleg, royalty must be the loser, both in pocket and reputation.

The Cesarewitch was founded in 1839, and for ten years the Imperial Grand Duke of Russia gave £300 to the stakes. For two years the race was run on Wednesday, but in 1841 it was altered to Tuesday, and has been so ever since. The reason why an alteration has been made is that in future after this year there is to be no Monday's racing at Newmarket, and it would be inconvenient to run a great race like the Cesarewitch on the first day of the meeting.

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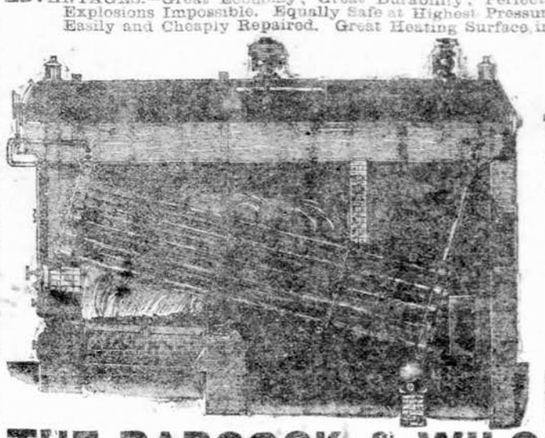

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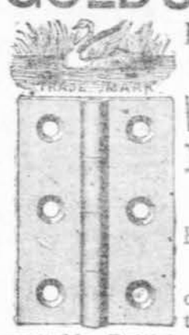

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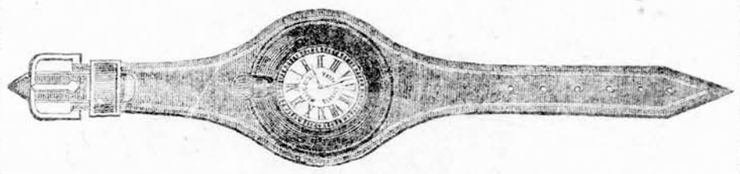

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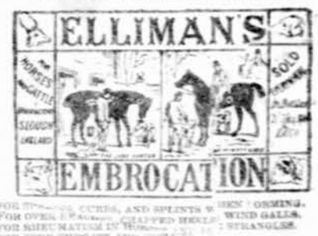

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